B.S.A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Cents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 183 nett.
WELLINGTON-CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XII NO. 187 BOMBAY FRIDAY AUGUST 8, 1924. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via., Malabar.
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For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B.I.S.N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE. CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT.

TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT. Terms, Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
G.P.O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1234.

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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All Passengers are require to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th Aug.	NARKUNDA..	MALWA*	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11 430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA		15,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,, 1925	DELTA ..	MANTUA*..	10,902
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA..		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA..		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA.. ..	MACEDONIA *	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA.. ..	MOREA * ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA.. ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA..		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	ExtraSteamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA.. ..	MANTUA*..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares,

	London.	Marseilles
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
8th Aug.	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd ,,	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA ..	8,968
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA *	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MERKARA ..	8,285
28th ,,	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
26th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P and O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	6,696	MOLDAVIA
26th Sept.	SICILIA	6,813	MOOLTAN
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	MONGOLIA
9th Dec.	SICILIA	6,813	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
13th Aug.	BANKURA ..	Buseh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports
20th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.
8th ,,	VARELA ..	Buseh via K'chi & s. m.

B. I. sailings to Karachi viâ Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
* Awa Maru,	T. Kurita	6028	31st July	11th Aug.
Moruka Maru,	S. Kamevama	4469	17th Aug.	31st Aug.
Naga to Maru.	Y. Kotorii	5901	28th Aug..	11th Sept
†AkiMaru	K. Okamoto	6023	15th Sept.	29th Sept
Tokushima Maru	N. Onivama	5697	28th Sept.	12th Oct

* Passenger Accommodation.
† Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105
Hongkong	480	270	203	135
Shanghai	540	320	240	160
Kobe	610	380	285	190

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building Hornby Road Fort, Bombay
Telephone No:—20279 Telegrams:—YUSEN

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

Finest Cement made in India

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars—

APPLY TO:

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS

To the Young—THRIFT
It enables one to lay a foundation for after years

To the Business Man—PROTECTION
It provides a sinking fund—is an asset to any business.

To the Family Man—PEACE of MIND
It satisfies his desire to provide for his dependents.

To the Widow—MAINTENANCE
It maintains the home in Comfort and provides an education for the children.

What Is it to you?

Write for particulars to:—

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO, CANADA

M. KANJI & Co.,

GENERAL AGENTS.

Universal Building;

COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

Estd. 1897.

INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.

LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS
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ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.

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Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

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BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY,
Incorporated in Holland.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital	Fl.60,000,000	£5,666,680
Reserve Funds	42,429,181	£3,595,765

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)

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HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Re. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We beg to inform our Customers that Mr. E. Taylor, for many years HEAD Cutter to Messrs. Badham Pile & Co., Ltd., has now joined our Staff.

A splendid stock, and the two best English Cutters in Bombay, AT YOUR SERVICE.

HOAR & Co., GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS. BOMBAY.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE 12:—Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme,

ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.

GUARANTEED BONUS. AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE.

PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES. LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Investment Bonds a speciality.

WANTED.—AGENTS for every district head-quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.

APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

For Agents.
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60/- for quinquennium
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager
DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA
Head Office.—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

Do you care to use the most wonderful force known to Science?

You can win the love and friendship of others; you can develop a charming personality, gain absolute self-control; improve your mentality, wield a powerful influence over the minds and lives of others; cures the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs. You can positively prove these things for yourself by addressing

THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE.

TINNEVELLY (S. INDIA.)

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Departments, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS to secure orders for our fashionable silk suitings, stockings, tweeds, blankets, etc., etc. For terms apply to the NATIONAL TRADING COMPANY, Ludhiana, Punjab.
A R10933

WANTED—A qualified MIDWIFE and NURSE for period of four months only. Pay Rs. 65 (sixty-five) per month. Apply immediately to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Morvi State.
A20366

WANTED—An experienced LADY TEACHER for Nana Kanya Vidyalaya High School, Hyderabad, Sind. Salary Rs. 125—5—150. A graduate and a trained teacher will be preferred. Apply to the MANAGER.
A 20384

WANTED—A qualified ENGINEER with at least 5 years' experience of Buildings and Roads for District Board. Salary 300/—20/—400. Applications with testimonials must reach office before the 20th August, 1924. Apply at once to:—THR. JUGAL KISHORE SINGH, B.Sc., C.E. (London). Chairman, District Board, Banda.
A 20330

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A Young and experienced Hindu competent in Accounts and correspondence seeks SPARE TIME SITUATION. Business canvassing also preferred. Apply to Box No. 422, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10937

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—One FLAT and four bedrooms with out-houses, ground floor, 2nd Babulnath Cross Road, Gilbert Building, only for Vegetarians. Apply Messrs. KANJI KARSONDAS, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
C R10939

TO LET from 1st September the whole of the upper floor of our Showroom Building "The Motor House," at Hughes Road, now occupied by Carlton Club. Could be used either as a big flat or for a club. Rent very moderate. Please apply to T.R. PRATT (Bombay), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
20326

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A five-storeyed BUILDING on Lamington Road (Bombay). Very spacious. Free hold. Box No. 420, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
G R10932

FOR SALE—A big TANNING FACTORY in Cawnpore with all up-to-date machines, drums, pumps, and about 300 tanning pits made on perfect scientific method in good working order, situated on river bank with extensive grounds and quarters for workmen. For full particulars please write to:—Messrs. MOHAMAD ISMAIL BROS., Post Box No. 35, CAWNPORE.
N R10878

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA HAIR OIL.

Serves the THREEFOLD purpose of a Hair Douche, a Hair Oil and a Hair Tonic. Keeps the Brain cool and so highly recommended for mental workers, especially Students and Business men. Scented Delicately. Sold Everywhere.

PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T F

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,
Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 21986

ON VIEW—Valuable furniture of whole Bungalow, belonging to C. P. Keenan, Esq., and others, will be sold by Public Auction by BENNETT and Co., on SUNDAY next, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Parel Poibawdi, near Tram Junction, Bhoiwada Cross Road.
T R10941

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS.

HOTEL LOTTI
AN ARISTOCRATTIC HOTEL
PARIS—Rue de Castiglion
PARIS
Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI.

ALLAHABAD.
CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad.

DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Railway, Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine. Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.

'Phone 222.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

ST. MORITZ.

SWITZERLAND. THE BELVEDERE.

HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel the finest, absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 12 to 24.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch. per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

B, B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

CHEAP WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS DURING ASHUKA AND COCOANUT DAYS.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS CHEAP WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS issued between Bombay and certain stations from FRIDAY, the 8th August, 1924, will be available for completion of the return journey upto noon FRIDAY, the 15th August, 1924.
F. J. H. SIEVWRIGHT,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 7th August 1924.
C20381

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. DORABJI CURSETJI SHROFF AT SEWRI.

THE whole of the above estate comprising an area of about 1,45,000 square yards is for sale. Part of the lands abut on New Sewri Road, and part on the Old Sewri Road, and the same can be sold in small lots to suit purchasers. One piece of hilly land abuts on Parel, Tank Road, and another piece of hilly land behind the Chine Mill will have a frontage on the 80 ft. wide road which is to be made there by the Bombay Municipality.

The lands are very suitable for residences, as also for commercial and industrial purposes as they are close to the new centre of activity for cotton bales at Sewri Bunder, which is very close by.

Intending purchasers are requested to communicate with Mr. N. H. Moos, the Receiver of the said estate, at his Office No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1924.
C20379

NOTICE TO ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

SETH GORDHANDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE PAREL, BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC INSTALLATION AND ELECTRIC LIFT.

UNDER instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay the undersigned will receive sealed tenders for (1) electric installation work (2) supply of an electric lift in the above building before 12 noon of 27th August, 1924.

Tender forms and specifications can be obtained on payment of Rs. 2 per copy for installation work and Re. 1 for the lift. Plans can be inspected during office hours.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. WITTET,
F.R.I.B.A.
Director,
The Tata Engineering Company Limited.
Bombay House,
24, Bruce Street, Fort.
20387

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held on THURSDAY, the 7th day of August, 1924, a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 17/8 (Seventeen and annas eight only) per share has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, 'CURRIMBHOY HOUSE,' No. 1214, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, or at the Company's Office at Indore, on and after MONDAY, the 11th day of August, 1924, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 23rd day of July, 1924.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 7th August, 1924.
C20388

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for effecting certain repairs to the terrace over the north side shops at the Arthur Crawford Market will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 18th day of August, 1924.

Tenders shoul dbe addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer, Development Works,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 6-8-1924.
C20383

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 8954 in respect of 50 Ordinary Shares Nos. 364745 to 64769, and 374978 to 375002 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Shamjee Nanjee Ladan, has been LOST or mislaid.

Any claim in respect of these Shares, should be notified to the Company at their registered office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate temporary receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

(Sd.) The BOMBAY E. T. CO., LD.
Dated 5th July 1924.
R10942

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF ABDULLA BIN MOHI SIN OF BOMBAY, ARAB MAHOMEDAN,
..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any rights in or charge or claims on or claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed deceased Abdulla Bin Mohisin, who died at New Kazi Street, Bombay, on or about the 22nd day of February, 1924, leaving a Will or Testamentary writing of which Mr. Hoseinbhoy Abdullabhoy Lalji and Bai Fatmabai, widow of the said deceased Abdulla Bin Mohisin are executors and who are authorised to administer the estate of the said deceased in terms of the said Will, are hereby required to send or lodge on or before the 31st day of August, 1924, in the office of the undersigned a statement of their respective rights, charges, claims, debts or liabilities verified by oath or solemn affirmation for investigation, at the expiration of which time the said executors will proceed to hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which we shall then have notice as aforesaid.

Dated this 6th day of August, 1924.
CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Executors of the Will of Abdulla Bin Mohosin deceased.
20386

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDUL HOOSIEN KARIMBHAI SAHIWALLA has contracted with our client Mr. ESMAIL DEWJI for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of quit and ground Rent Tenure land or ground now formed into one piece together with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon known by the name of "Sahiwalla Building," situate at Mutton Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration, Sub District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 229 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward, Nos. 7111 and 7112 and Street Nos. 89-91, 95 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 2881 and 2947, New Nos. 9836 and 9902, Old Survey Nos. 2802 and 959 and New Survey Nos. 4249 and 4250 and bounded as follows:—i.e. to say, on or towards the East by a Musjid belonging to Sunni Jamat on or towards the West by Goolam Mohidin Subedar Street or Mutton Street on or towards the North by the property formerly of Ahmed Haji Aboo and now of Sarafalli Fazalji Kadawalla and on or towards the South by the property of Moosaji Kokdawala and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 6th day of August, 1924.
BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C20377

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of CAMROODIN alias KAMROODIN ABDULALLY BHAVNAGARWALLA, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan, Inhabitant, retired.
..... Deceased.

Bai KHATIJABAI widow of the said CAMROODIN alias KAMROODIN ABDULALLY BHAVNAGARWALLA, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Chimna Butcher Street, outside the Fort of Bombay..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-second day of July in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
The 22nd day of July, 1924.
Messrs. VACHHA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C20378

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and Coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Office concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.

1 case containing 200 pieces Turkey Red sarries 50" x 4/9 yards No. 538.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred Canoe Victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred Brougham (English).
1 second hand rubber tyred landaulette.
1 Pair Kathiawary horses in harness.
1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KALBADEVI ROAD.

Under instructions from Bai Manibai, widow of Mulji Dharamsey and mother and natural guardian of her minor son Karsondas Mulji, the Assignee (of an Indenture of Transfer of mortgage and further charge, dated 24th July, 1923, and made between Dewji Dharsey the mortgagee of the 1st part, the said Kondiram Damodhar Dhavle the mortgagor of the 2nd part and Raghowji Purshotam and Gocouldas Damodar the Assignors of the 3rd part) and also the Assignee of an Indenture of Transfer of the 2nd mortgage, dated 11th August, 1922 and made between Esmailji Abdullaji, the mortgagee of the 1st part the said Kondiram Damodhar Dhavle, the mortgagor of the 2nd part and the said Raghowji Purshotam and Gocouldas Damodar the Assignors of the 3rd part and the Assignee of the 2nd and 3rd further charge, dated 11th August, 1922 and 24th July, 1923, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the said Assignors of the 2nd part, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—

All that piece or parcel of ground situate and being on the West side of Kalbadevi Road, containing by admeasurement 87½ square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling house chawls, sheds, stables and building erected on the said land and ground known as "Dariya Mahal" registered in the records of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 461, New No. 2442 and 2447, Old Survey Nos. 65 and 69, New Survey Nos. 1/496, 2/496 and registered in the Municipal records under C. Ward No. 4141, Street No. 1-F.C Ward Nos. 414 and 4143, Street No. 11 and Ward No. 5806, Street Nos. 344—346 and "C" ward No. 5897, Street No. 352 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1693 and, bounded on the East by Kalbadevi Road, on the North by the property of Pranjiwandas Manordas and Jiva Hemraj, on the West by a passage called the "Khanderao Lane" and by the property of Antonio M. Saichy and on the South by the property of Marwadi Shivnarayen, Nemani.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MILLS KNOWN AS THE SURYAPUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, AT SURAT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakoredas and Company, Attorneys for Sardar Ishwardas Jugjiwandas Store and Thakordas J. Mehta, Official Liquidators of the Suryapur Mills Company, Limited, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 14th September, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises of the Suryapur Mill at Surat.

The land described firstly in the particulars mentioned below together with all the Mills, engine-house, boiler-houses, weaving sheds warehouses, godowns, offices, cottages, messuages, tenements and all other buildings, structures and erections standing on the said land and also the steam-engine, boilers, mill-gears, mill-right work, fixed and moveable machinery fixtures implements, utensils and other apparatus and steam and water pipes fixed to or placed upon the said lands, hereditaments, mills sheds, buildings, and premises and also the looms, spindles, beams winding machine, wharping mills, cloth press, painting machine, tape machine and fittings (all of which steam engine boilers, millgear, millwrit work machinery, looms, spindles, implements and utensils fixed to or placed upon or used in or about the said premises are described secondly in the particulars mentioned below.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land formerly consisting of four several pieces of land, but now formed into one simate, lying and being within the limits of Kataragaum and Navagam Villages Chaurashi Pergunna, Surat District, in the Registration Sub-District of Surat containing by admeasurement in the aggregate 8 acres and 3 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing Survey Nos. 374, 12 11 and 13 respectively and Record of Right Entry No. 633, 16, 15 and 17 respectively and bounded on the South partly by Vajifa land of Bhica Purshotam and partly by the public road leading from Surat Railway Station to, Varachha, on the North formerly by public passage, but now converted by Government partly into agricultural lands in occupation of Harkisondas Kalidas, Devabhai Hargowan and partly into burial ground for Mahomedans, on the East by a public passage and beyond that partly by the property of Patel Kalidas Gopaldas, partly by the property of Atmaram Duvabhai and partly by the property of Chaturbhai Davabhai and partly by the property of Maganlal Gordhandas and on the West partly by a common passage now converted by Government into agricultural land, partly by the property of Keshav Govind and partly by the property of Maganlal Kahandas.

SECONDLY:—Steam engine of 180 I.H.P. condenser-feed pump, second motion shaft, second motion pulley, lathe, boiler 30ft. by 70ft. 160 lbs. pressure, chimney 90ft. with masonry drilling, shaping machines, oil engine 24 B.H.P., sizing machine, finishing machine looms, set size mixing apparatus, pirn winding machine, baling press, Crompton dynamo, motor lorry, etc., etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and list of machinery, etc., apply to Messrs. Thakeredas and Co. at Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 8th August, 1924.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4 P. M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF 251 BAGS JAVA SUGAR (WHITE).

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO. Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Haji Shakur Gani and Co., at their godown at Khand Bazaar, Mandvi, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sheth Vrajlal Vyaloband, sell by Public Auction to-day Friday the 8th August, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

251 bags Java Sugar (White).
Marks P. G. HALLI Bombay, of July shipment.
Arrived per S. S. "Manora."

The above goods are lying open for inspection at Alexandra Dock No. 7.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Bombay, 8th August, 1924. Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

VORA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort.
Opp. Tarachand Purshram.
Below Morbi Bank.
Tel. No. 24065.

AUCTION SALE ON THIS DAY FRIDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1924, AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE "BERLIET" MOTOR CAR, 1 LOT PICTURES AND POST CARDS, ONE CHUBB'S SAFE, 1 LOT FILMS REELS, 1 c/s ROLLER SKINS, PRECIOUS JEWELLERY, ETC.

Messrs. VORA & CO., Auctioneers, will on THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 8th instant sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort, opposite Tarachand Purshram, below Morbi Bank, the following household furniture and jewellery, by order of the concerned and at their account and risk comprising:—

Dining table, chairs, sideboard, drawing room set, Chesterfield sofa, easy chair, bedstead, almyrah, writing tables, book stand file cabinet, show-case teapoys, steel safes, cash boxes electric table lamps, dressing chest of drawers, etc.

By order of the office concerned:—

1 Lot pictures and post cards, useful for art gallery and decorating bungalows.

1 Lot 116 Reels films new and slightly used conty. Legacy of Vengeance, Stragic hour, Flying Motor Car, Flight with Death in air, circus Barree, Gaming table of Life, German comic Toys of destiny, etc.

Good opportunity to Cinema owners for films.

1 case Roller skins 20 doz. Excelsior Brand English.

By order of the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.

One large fire proof Chubb's safe useful for Banks and large offices.

By order of a private Gentleman.

One "Berliet" Motor Car, 15-20 H. P. 1 seaters, 20-25 hours per mile running, with new tyres and hood and spare parts No. 1756 in working order.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of Kantilal Nagindas Chandulal Nagindas and Purshotamdas Nagindas Heirs to the Estate of Late Nagindas Jeenabhoy Javery.

Brilliant diamond emerald pearl ruby ornament conty. Necklaces, braclets, earring boots rose rings, single diamond rings, pearl nalas, oodlafes, saraupas etc.,

The above safes will be on view at Mercantile Bldg., Hornby Road and the same will be sold by auction at our above rooms.

Property is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th August, 1924.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20321.

AUCTION SALE OF 46 CASES AND 18 BALES OF WHITE MULLS, 16 BALES OF GREY SHIRTINGS AND 17 BALES OF GREY JACCONETS.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Girdhardas Jethabhoy of Mulji Jetha Market, Messrs CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th August, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

46 cases of White Mulls, gold heading 39" 20 yards.

13 bales of White Mulls, gold heading 39" 20 yards.

5 bales of White Mulls No. D55, 54" yards.

16 bales of Grey Shirtings No. 900000, 45"/37½/38 yards.

10 bales of Grey Jacconets No. 138, 40"/22 yards.

7 bales of Grey Jacconets No. 2044, 44"/20 yards.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE of household and office furniture, safes, Drill, leather and canvas bags, safe, varnish, timepieces and clocks, lanterns, Deceased's Gold ornaments, Shoemakers' implements, wearing apparels, Sundries, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on Monday the 11th August, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms, No. 122 Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture, consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, new harness, etc.,

By the order of the Post Master General of Bombay:—One lot unserviceable leather drill and canvas bags, lanterns, timepieces and clocks, safe, chairs, stools, tables, tins of parafin varnish, brass plates, reflex lights, etc., etc.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator General of Bombay and Administrator of the following estates:—

(1) Re: Estate of Parvatibai:—
Gold putli necklace, ring, earings, etc.

(2) Re: Estate of Dhondibai:—
Gold putli necklace vazirthick, headneckless, silver armlets etc., and cooking utensils, woodencot, cash box etc.

(3) Re: Estate of Horace Hildred:—
(Wearing apparels, trunk books, sundries etc.

(4) Re: Estate of A. Giles:—
Shoemakers implements, wearing apparels, Sundries, Shoes, thermos etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th August, 1924.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23409.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of the stock-in-trade of the shop of Messrs. Badham Pite and Co., Ltd., of the Ladies' Department will be continued TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

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AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 25, Hummum Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 24082.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 8th Aug. 1924, at 3-30 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Buildings Street No. 153—155; 157—161; 167—175, 202—214; 200; 306—370; 124—128; 224; 130 134; Case Nos. 204; 205; 207; 223; 224; 308; 318; 319; 320; First and Second Nowrojee Hill Road.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable teak and blackwood artistic designed household furniture by Roberts, Deoji and others, large partition screens, counters, electric table fans and lamps, silver glass plated ware, etc.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., are instructed to sell by public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Kersondas Natha Buildings next to Share Bazar, corner Dalal Street, and Hummam Street, Fort. Valuable artistic designed furniture such as sliding dining table, chairs, mirror back sideboard, dumbwaiter, rich tapestry, lined Chesterfield and drawing room suits, drawing room cabinets, show cases, large partition screen, office and roll top writing tables, glass book case, fancy teapoys, full sized mirror and tiled door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses dressing table and chest of drawers, large counters, marble top washhand tables, meatsafe, rich silver glass plated-ware, electric table fan and lamps, etc.

Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th August 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

To-Night and During This Week Presents

KOHINOOR PRODUCTION

"SATI-SONA"

AND

HALAMAN JETHVO

DAILY FOUR SHOWS

At: 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

EXTRA SHOWS ON

Saturday and Sunday at 3 p. m.

PRICE AS USUAL.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST.

TO-NIGHT: 6, 8 and 10 p. m.

THE CALL OF THE WILD

A film version of the famous book by Jack London. A wonderful story of a wonderful dog. Thrilling adventures in the snow swept tracts of Alaska during the great gold rush. Splendid pictures of an almost human dog which took two years to train.

PATHE GAZETTE

THE WORLD'S NEWS IN PICTURES.

FELIX MINDS THE KID

ANOTHER FUNNY ADVENTURE OF THE FAMOUS CAT.

POPULAR PRICES.

PATHE-CINEMA

Royal Opera House

TO-MORROW

Special Holiday Programme

HAROLD LLOYD

IN HIS SECOND 'SUPER' COMEDY

NOTE

There will be a Matinee at 4 P.M. every day throughout the next week. Book your seats in advance.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m.

"SAND"

Featuring WILLIAM S. HART.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"HAIL THE WOMAN"

Featuring FLORENCE VIDOR.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"OLD WIVES FOR NEW"

Featuring ELLIOTT DEXTER.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME

A Scintillating Dramatic Gem in Pathecolor—a

COLOURED PICTURE

from the beginning right up-to the end!

"THE LADY OF MONSOREAU"

(5 Reels—7000 feet)

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

COMMENCING TO-MORROW SATURDAY

THE STRANGEST ROMANCE OF ALL TIME SET IN SCENES OF SPLENDOUR

"THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME"

12 Stupendous gigantic reels of thrills mystery and action

See

LON CHANEY

As Quasimodo the greatest characterization of his artistic career.

See a lifetime of thrills crowded in to one swirling, colorful, vast fascinating production.

AN UNFORGETTABLE PICTURE

EPOCHAL! BRILLIANT! VAST! GLORIOUS! COLORFUL! LAVISH!

COMING! TO-MORROW SATURDAY

AT THE

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

August 7.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Varela, Woollatt, Buseh.
Scindia, Mathews, Liverpool.
Shwadagon, Gentle, Rangoon.
Dumana, Stockwell London.

S. S. Varela:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Varela, 1,932 tons, Captain A. E. Woollatt, will sail to-day from harbour for Buseh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Scindia:—The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3,281 tons, Captain W. Mathews, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Shwedagon:—The Indo B. P. Coy.'s steamer Shwedagon, 1,999 tons, Captain A. E. Gentle, will sail to-day from harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. Dumana:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dumana, 5,142 tons, Captain H. Stockwell, will sail to-day from harbour for London, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCK.

(THURSDAY, August 7.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 C Valencia, 4,839, K'chi, NF, K N and Co.
2 Narkunda 9699, Aden 9/8, M M & Co.
3 Somersetshire, 4,546, Dunkirk, 25/8, T M and Co.
4 Scindia 3247, Liverpool 8/8, Graham & Co.
6 Asia, 3910, Genoa, 15/8, L Triestino.
8 Dumana, 5112, London, 8/8, M M and Co.
11 Massilia, 3251, L'pool, 18/8, Graham & Co.
12 Cl. Macgillivray, 4094, 9/8 J F & Co.
12A Nam-el-Bahr, 199, N.F., N.F., M S N Co.
14 Shunko Maru, 5077, Kobe, 11/8, O S Kaisha.
15 Awa Maru, 3699, Kobe, 11/8, N Y Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Bankura, 1965, Basra, 13/8, M M & Co.
7 Jalapalaka, Rangoon, 8/8, Scindia S N Co.
10 & 11 Werdenfels, 3852, K'chi, 14/8, L. Triestino.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Naldera due about 15th August, Agent P & O S N Co.

Moldavia due about 22nd August, Agent P & O S N Co.

Macedonia due about 29th August, Agent P and O S N Co.

Morea due about 5th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

Delta due about 12th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mooltan due about 19th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

China due about 26th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Malda due about 11th August, Agent B I S N Co.

Mulbera due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.

Durenda due about 22nd September, Agent B I S N Co.

Mahela due about 3rd November, Agent B I S N Co.

Morvada due about 6th October, Agent B S N Co.

Merkara due about 20th October, Agent B S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Baroda due about 12th August, Agent K N Co.

Circassia (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

Olympia due about 5th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.

Castalia due about 29th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.

City of Manchester due about 23rd August, Agent K N Co.

City of Canterbury due about 26th September, Agent K N Co.

Elysia due about 4th October, Agent W & A Graham Co.

City of London due about 7th October Agent K N Co.

Clan Macneil (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HULL.

Morocco (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Liebenfels due about 12th August, Agent Edward, Ltd.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Rena due about 9th August, Agent W & Graham Co.

Tysla due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.

Simla due about 9th October, Agent W A Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Trieste due about 6th August, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

Cracovia due about 18th August, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

Numidia due about 6th September, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

FROM GENOA.

Aufora due about 20th August, Agent M Italiana.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Streefkerk due about 9th August, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

Soommelsdyk due about 30th August, Agent D Sassoon and Co.

Andijk due about 20th September, Agent D Sassoon and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Lam (not fixed), Agent Volkart Bros.

City of Bristol due about 14th August, Agent F F Campbell Co.

Steel Navigator due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.

Knaresboro due about 1st September, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Amur Maru due about 10th August, Agent O S Kaisha.

Mariola Maru due about 17th August, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Alps Maru due about 23th August, Agent O S Kaisha.

Nagato Maru due about 28th August, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Jaypore due abut 14th August, Agent P & O S N Co.

Mirzapore due about 25th August, Agent P and O S N Co.

Sicilia due about 7th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 9th August, Agent B S N Co.

Ratnapura due about 23rd August, Agent I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

August 7.

S. S. Massilia for Liverpool:—403 bales cotton waste, C Firaj and Co, 15 bales cotton waste, A Thacker and Co, 20 bales cotton waste, B Karsondas and Co, 1512 cwts Groundnut Oil Cake, A Bhanji and Bros, 469 cwts Myrabolams, C Jivanlal and Co.

For Marseilles:—500 cwts Mustard seed, Volkart Bros, 48 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas and Co.

For Glasgow:—1000 cwts Groundnut Oil cakes, Anant and Co.

S. S. Scindia for Liverpool:—27 bales wool, Shamji Mal.

City of Valencia for Marseilles:—102 cwts gum Ghati, M H Dehdasta, 87 cwts Rose Flowers, E Virjee & Co, 50 cwts Turmeric Bulbs, E Virjee & Co, 134 cwts Rose Flowers, N Mulji and Co.

For Liverpool:—94 cwts Gingellyseed Oil Cake, N V Velmohamed.

S. S. Somersetshire for Hull:—4000 cwts Castorseed, Volkart Bros, 9000 cwts Cotton seed, Volkart Bros, 2000 cwts Castorseed, Strauss and Co Ltd.

For Dunkirk:—105 cwts Gum Arabic, J Narbharam and Co, 550 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 193½ cwts Gum Ghati, S Khetsey and Co, 220 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros, 165 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Werdenfels for Hamburg:—25 bales cotton fly, Khimji Visram and Co, 138 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co, 75 bales cotton fly, Indian Cotton Waste Ltd, 12 cwts salted casings, Ad Meyer, 3 cwts dry sheep Guts, Ad Meyer.

For Rotterdam:—110 bales cotton fly B Meyer and Co, 100 bales Akund Cotton, B Meyer and Co.

Fort Antwerp:—32 cwts Salted Casings, Ad Meyer, 2 cwts dry Casings, Ad Meyer, 330 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.

For Ghent:—250 bales cotton, B Karsondas and Co, 110 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Dumana for Havre:—4 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Awa Maru for Hongkong:—25 cwts Jardaloo, M E A Tayabkhan, 81 cwts Jardaloo, Chung Tai, 16 cwts Almonds, R Monji and Co, 50 cwts Gum Hingda, Ebrahim and Co, 83 cwts Gum Arabic, Ebrahim and Co.

For Kobe:—186 bales cotton, G Karanjia Ltd, 261 bales cotton N Fatehally and Co, 1000 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 100 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—50 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.

S. S. Shunko Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 70 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Amersey and Sons.

S. S. Soudan for Shanghai:—43 bales cotton, K M Nathoo.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.

August 7.

S. S. Barala, Agent Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co from Koweit:—1 packet Currency Notes.

From Bahrein:—12 tin cases Pearls.

From Singah:—15 bundles Specie, 25 Jotas Rose buds.

From B Abbas:—1 packet Currency Notes.

From Busrah:—22 packages old brass, 25 bundles Scrap Bras, 28 bags Galls.

From Mahomerah:—103 bundles Attari, 175 bundles Druge, 24 bundles Reeds, 79 bundles wool, 36 bundles cottons, 297 bales cottons, 83 bags Linseed.

From Bushire:—70 bags Almond Kernels, 48 bags Gum Tragacanth, 11 cases Gum Tragacanth.

From Muskat:—440 bags Sardines, 17 bags Shells, 1159 bags Dates, 330 boxes dates.

From Karachi:—425 Thellas Fish Manure, 30 bags Fish Manure, 15 Empty Cylinders, 41 packets Apricots 618 bags Apricots, 56 bags Cummunseed, 118 bags Pista dodies, 363 bales wool, 7 cases Kismish, 11 cases Grapes, 79 cases Raisins.

S. S. Aras, Agent Shaw Wallace and Co:—From Abadan:—47328 tons, Liquid Fuel in Bulk.

S. S. Soudan, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co, from Kobe:—50 cases Celluloid bangles, 33 cases silk goods, 17 cases cotton sheeting, 77 cases Glass ware, 10 cases Rubber goods, 7 cases Porcelain ware, 17 cases cotton under-shirts 35 bales Matting, 100 bags dried ginger.

From Shanghai:—33 cases Silk yarn, 70 cases Silk P Goods, 83 bundles Raw silk, 47 bales Raw silk, 345 bundles Tea, 306 bales Tea, 445 cases Tea, 74 packages Black Tea, 33 H/Chests Black Tea, 716 H/Chests Green Tea, 31 bales Green Tea, 192 bundles Green Tea, 101 cases Green Tea, 58 cases Glass bangles, 27 cases China ware, 35 cases Broken Glass, 55 bags Star Aniseed, 50 bags sugar candy, 494 Rolls Matting, 15 baskets China roots, 23 boxes Shoes, 78 bars Silver, 100 packages Fire Crackers, 540 cases Fire Crackers, 23 cases cotton Socks, 950 bags, Refined sugar, 20 cases Pines, 6 cases Gum Benjamin, 30 bundles Gum Benjamin, 24 bundles Rattans, 1594 bags Sago Flour, 42 bags Betelnuts, 33 bags Damar, 23 bags Nutmegs.

From Penang:—361 slabs Tin, 60 bags Betelnuts, 358 bags Pearl Tapioca.

From Hongkong:—350 bags sugar.

From Colombo:—22 casks Silicate of soda, 30 bales Fibre, 50 bags Areca nuts, 1509 bags copra.

From Melbourne:—27 pipes Tallow, 30 casks Tallow, 31 packages dried Fruit.

From Sydney:—10 cases Disinfectant, 30 pipes Tallow, 40 sacks, Green Peas, 4 boxes Gold Bullion.

From Adelaide:—62 casks Tallow.

From Fremantle:—20 boxes Sovereigns, 16 boxes Gold.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Mr. Dhanjishah Dosabhai Cooper, LL.B., Acting Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Surat, to act as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Sholapur.

Mr. R. B. Khangaonkar, Second Class Sub-Judge, Pimpalgaon appointed to act as First Class Subordinate Judge, Nasik.

Mr. W. N. U. Duulop, I.C.S., Assistant Judge, Poona, should be attached to the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, for a period of three months to complete his training.

Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, I.C.S., to be Deputy Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with effect from 28th July 1924.

Mr. C. B. Nagarkar, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Kolaba, N. D., in addition to his own duties, to do duty as Superintendent of Matheran, so far as the civil administrative duties of the office are concerned.

Mr. M. H. Dambal Assistant Master, Training College for Women, Dharwar, to officiate as Head Master, Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School, Dharwar.

The Honourable Mr. H. S. Lawrence, C.S.I., I.C.S., Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, has been permitted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

Dr. F. N. Moos, M.D. (Lond.), to act as Surgeon in charge G. T. Hospital, Bombay, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the office.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug 7.

Depression over the North of the Central Provinces has again caused locally heavy rain in West Central Provinces and is now filling up.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, North and East Bengal, Orissa, Central India, West Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, and Madras Deccan and local in Bihar, United Provinces, Rajputana, East Central Provinces and North Hyderabad.

A few falls have occurred in the East and North Punjab and the Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts are:—

Tavoy three inches; Moulmein and Rangoon one; Bhamo and Mwitkyina one and a half; Dibrugarh five; Sibsagar and Texpur two, Cherapunji, four, Cox's Bazar one and a half, Chittagong two, Nockhali one; Jhansi one and a half; Ludhiana three-quarters; Rawalpindi and Dal Housie one; Indore one and a half; Hoshangabad five; Saugor two; Seoni one and a half; Pachmarhi four; Pendra one, Karwar three; Mangalore two and Merara one and a half.

Forecast.—Decrease in West of Central Provinces.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 7th August 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 7th August 1923	June 1st to 7th August 1923
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 10	25 61	58 76	51 75
Fort (Sir George's Hospital) ..	0 15	28 06	54 08	53 24
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	0 07	24 18	55 09	56 33
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 10			49 42

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, August 7

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.653 in
Temperature of Air ..	..	80.9 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	77.5 "
Dew Point ..	..	76.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	85% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	9.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	..	83.4 "
Minimum "	"	78.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		W, WSW.
Movement of Wind from mid-night to midnight..	..	199 miles.
Fall of Rain ..	..	0.11 inches.
Total fall during month	..	1.38 "
Do. do. year	..	25.59 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th August		0.02 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day	Week	Day	Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time.		Depth in Feet.		Day	Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time.		Depth in Feet.	
			Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.		Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Th.		7		4	02	11	10		7	9	48	5	0
				16	05	12	8			22	45	3	9
F.		8		5	05	11	5		8	10	58	5	12
				16	59	12	0			23	51	3	99
Sat		9		6	24	11	4		9	12	27	6	10
				18	09	11	6						
Sun.		10		7	10	25	10		10	0	27	17	6
				18	47	25	4			13	23	20	92
M.		11		8	28	26	9		11	1	00	16	10
				20	7	25	9			14	41	20	1
Tu.		12		9	28	27	10		12	2	40	16	2
				21	17	26	99			15	39	19	1
W.		13		10	16	26	9		13	3	37	15	6
				22	13	27	2			16	31	18	2

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 7th August 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi has had 0.95in of rain. Skies are clear over the central parts of the province and in general heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the extreme north. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the north of the division; the minimum was almost normal.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.59in of rain, Mainpuri 0.25in and Jhansi 1.39in. Skies are in general heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Agra and in excess at Jhansi. Temperature was almost as usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner has had 0.37in of rain, Jaipur 0.25in, Kotah 0.17in and Mount Abu 0.11in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the north of the division and in general moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Kotah and in defect at Jodhpur. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in west Rajputana and lower in east Rajputana; the minimum was almost normal in the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 1.40in of rain. Skies are moderately clouded over north Gujarat and heavily clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was almost normal except at Indore, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.83in of rain, Saugor 2.05in, Hoshangabad 5.00in, Khandwa 0.11in, Akola 0.16in, Amraoti 0.19in, Nagpur 0.61in and Raipur 0.17in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the east Central Provinces and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in slight excess at Saugor. Temperature was lower than usual in the whole of the division.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.10in of rain, Ratnagiri 0.80in, Marmagao 0.66in and Karwar 3.07in. Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was very nearly normal. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 86deg.4 (1deg below normal) and a minimum temperature of 77deg.8 (normal).

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.27in of rain. Skies are heavily clouded and vapour in air is almost normal. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the north of the division; the minimum was almost normal.

General Remarks.—The depression over the Central Provinces yesterday has disappeared after causing nearly general rain in the Central Provinces, the west United Provinces and Rajputana. Rainfall has also been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan and the Madras Deccan, and local in Central India West. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 1.95", Calicut 0.42", Cochin 0.68", Trivandrum 0.13" Bellary 0.14", and Cuddapah 0.24".

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in the Central Provinces.

Daily weather telegram for the 6th August 1924 issued from Simla.

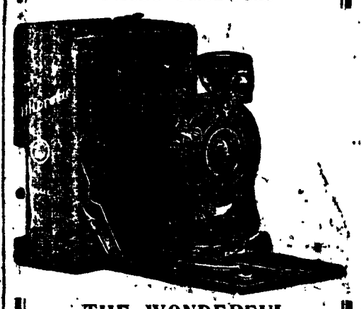
The depression over Chota Nagpur yesterday lies over the north of the Central Provinces and has given heavy rain in the south of it. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Central India East, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Orissa and the United Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, the east and north Punjab, the Northwest Frontier Provice and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were.—Kyankpyu two inches; Yamethin one and a half; Cherrapunji five; Darjiling three; Chittagong, Satkhira one; Sambalpur five; Naya Dumka one; Lucknow, Mussooree two; Pachmarhi, Seoni five; Mercara three.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

AGFA

PHOTO PRODUCTS



THE WONDERFUL

IHAGEE REFLEX CAMERAS.

The Cheapest on the market

Prices: Rs. 16/- and 21/-

AGENTS:

Continental Photo Stores,

73, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 7TH OF AUGUST 1924.

STATIONS	RAINFALL Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL Total 1st June to date	RAINFALL Normal, 1st June to date.	RAINFALL Departure 1st Jun ene date.
Punjab—		4.24	3.23	+1.01
Multan		13.98	11.91	+2.07
Rawalpindi	0.95	10.92	8.34	+2.58
Lahore		2.85	6.23	—3.38
Hissar		11.58	12.67	—1.09
Ambala	0.01	7.93	12 69	—4.77
Delhi				
United Provinces—		10.03	13.57	—3.55
Agra	0.59	18.81	12.19	+6.62
Mainpuri	0.25	28.74	19.05	+9.69
Jhansi	1 39	0 0	32.66	16.39 16.27.
Cawnpore	0 0	23.23	19.19	+4.14
Allahabad				
Sind—		0.28	1.51	—1.23
Jacobabad		2.01	4.24	—2.23
Karachi				
Rajputana—		6.11	10.87	—4.76
Ajmer		16.98	12.24	+4.72
Jaipur	0 25	26.85	14.86	11.97
Kotah	0 17	26.51	32.35	—5.84
Mount Abu	0.11			
Kathiawar—		3.38	8.97	—5.59
Bhuj		2.55	9.10	—6.25
Dwarka		7.94	12.23	—4.29
Veraval	0 01	13.81	16.79	—2.98
Rajkot		5.96	11.83	—5.87
Bhavnagar Para				
Gujrat—	0.08	26.13	26.83	—0.70
Surat		15.10	17.78	—2.68
Ahmedabad	0.01	15.75	13.39	+0.40
Deesa				
Central India West—	0 02	13.55	15.22	—1.67
Neemuch	1.46	13.99	17.76	—3.77
Indore				
Central Provinces—	0.83	38.84	29.82	+9.05
Jubbulpore	2 05	18.98	14.32	+5.34
Saugar	5.00	24.29	25.93	—1.64
Hoshangabad	0 11	9.90	15.37	—5.47
Khandwa	0 16	9.37	16.55	—7.18
Akola	0 19	11.20	17.01	—5.73
Amraoti	0.61	17.04	25.60	—8.56
Nagpur	0.19	18.07	26.99	—8.92
Chanda	0.17	18.60	26.86	18.26
Raipur				
Konkan—	0.10	25.61	46.11	20.50
Bombay	0.80	75.85	67.08	+8 74
Ratnagiri	0.66	77.81	65.52	12.29
Mormugao	3.07	94.26	80.91	13 35
Kaiwar				
Bombay Deccan—	0 04	4.95	9.71	—4.76
Malegaon		5.41	9.08	—3.67
Ahmednagar	0.03	5.95	12.85	—6.90
Poona	0 02	4 06	9.90	—5.84
Sholapur	0 03	0.80	6.03	—5.23
Bijapur	0.27	30.39	27.58	11.31
Belgaum				
Hyderabad—	0 05	8.34	12.99	—4.65
Aurangabad		8 13	18.06	—9.93
Nizamabad (Indur)	0.63	10.76	12.32	—1.56
Hyderabad				
Malabar—	1.95	98.52	79 39	19.13
Mangalore	0.42	101.19	69 04	32.15
Calicut	0.68	92.80	55.01	37.79
Cochin				
Ceylon—	0 85	22.29	13.78	+8.51
Colombo				
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore—	0.06	9.87	12.19	—2.32
Masulipatam	0 14	2.43	3.86	—1.43
Bellary	0 24	5.22	8.01	—2.79
Cuddapah		9.10	6.81	+2.29
Madras		8.61	7.99	+0.62
Bangalore		19.67	3.33	16.34
Coimbatore		0.18	3.40	—3.22
Trichinopoly		0.67	3.83	—3.16
Negapatam				

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 11/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/8.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 11/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 545.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 625.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 615.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 127¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 122¼.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167¼.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 229.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 163.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 307.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.46-1/8.
London—Paris Frcs 81.55.
London—Switzerland Frcs 23.70.
London—Brussels Frcs 88.50.
London—Rome Liras 101.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 7.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 3/8
Bank Demand	1/5 13/32
Dec. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 11/16
Fos.Demand	540
American Dollars	310
Hongkong Dollars	167 1/2
Shanghai	229
Japan	127 1/2
Singapore	163

Market Steady.

London, Aug. 6.

Rentes 3 per cent.	53 1/4
Bar Silver (Spot)	34 7/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	34 ½

Closing Tone of Silver.—Buyers are holding back quietly.—Steady.

Interest day to day loans	3 3/8
Interest 7 days market loans	2 ½
Discount, Bank of England	Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/24.

STOCKS ETC.

London, Aug. 6.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£ 88 ¼ plus 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. Unchanged	£93
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 u.c.	101 15/16
Conversion Loan (plus 1/4)	77 5/8
Indian Loan 5½ per cent. u.c.	£100 ¼
Indian Loan 7 per cent.	£142—1
Consols 2½ per cent. u.c.	57 1/8
Rupee paper 3½ per cent. nominal	48½
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (sterling loan) unchanged	66
Government Securities 3 per cent u.c.	56½

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

London, Aug. 6.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16.76
Christiania	32.36
Amsterdam	11.55
Switzerland	23.65
Belgium yesterdays'	88.37
Athens yesterday's	256.60
Prague	150.87

5th Cuban Sugar 17/6 August prompt sellers.

London, Aug. 6.

Exchange on London in Paris	81.60
Exchange on London in Italy	101.30

New York, August 6.

Demand Bills	44562

DISCOUNT.

London, Aug. 6.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 5/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st	4¼
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st	4 3/4
5 per cent Rentes	25

BULLION.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/8/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/5.
Bar gold ready Rs. 24/10/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 24/8/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24/5/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 80/7.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/8.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/13.

London, Aug. 6.

Bar gold ready s. 92/7.
Silver ready d. 34/7.
Silver forward d. 34/8.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—Steady, India and China doing nothing. London speculators selling which they have bought. Bears covering.

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

Ready :—24—12—0

Vaida Opening	Highest	Lowest At 6 p. m.
Sravan 24-7-3	24-9-0	24-9-0
Bhadrwa 24-4-6	24-5-0	24-5-0

Teji Mandi :—
Sravan —0-3-6
Bhadrwa —0-8-9
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

Ready :—80—8—0.

Vaida. Opening	Highest.	Lowest. At 6 p.m.
Sravan 80-0-0	80-8-0	80-8-0
Bhadrwa 80-6-0	80-13-0	80-13-0

Teji Mandi.
Sravan 9—12—0
Bhadrwa 1—8—0
Tone—Market Firm.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, August 7.

To-day Reuter reported 1 to 6 points down in New York futures. The market advanced at the opening but eased at the close on local traders and Wall Street selling. Liverpool has been reported 29 to 32 points higher. The market advanced on scattered buying.

Messrs. Chrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 6th instant as follows:—"Bulls less confident. Weekly weather report construed favourably."

Although the American markets remain steady our market is weak owing to the absence of buying power. The demand for ready cotton is very limited and until the trade shows some improvement we do not look for higher prices, especially as crop reports are now decidedly better.

A little change was reported in New York futures and Marwari Bazar opened this morning unchanged at Rs. 525 for F. G. Broach April/May. At the commencement of the session Commission Houses and Bazar operators were moderate buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 527¼. Around this level other Commission Houses and Shroffs sold which caused a setback and the values dropped to Rs. 524¼. Going up to Rs. 525 the market further gave way to Rs. 523 on Commission Houses and Shroffs selling on Liverpool advices being reported lower than expected. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 521¼ and going down to Rs. 521 on Bazar operators selling closed easy at Rs. 522 on Office and Commission Houses buying.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 495½ and steadily improved to Rs. 498 on Shroffs and Commission Houses buying. On brokers and general selling the market eased to Rs. 595 and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. F. G. Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 440.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain dull yesterday and the demand was nominal. There was some enquiry for Berars and nice Khandesh cotton and about 2000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 7.
6 P. M.

Fully Good Broach April/May	522
Fully Good Bengal ...Dec/Jan.	439
Fine Oomra ..Dec./Jan.	494

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description, Super-Fine	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh.			
Punjab 562	547	532	517
M. G. Oomra No. 3 .. 585	570	555	..
M. G Southerns	613	603	593
M. G. Mathia .. 570	555	540	..
M. G. Khandesh .. 580	565	550	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug 7.

Fully Good Broach April-May ..	523
,, ,, Bengal Dec.-January	439
Fine Oomra ,, Dec.-Jan. ..	493
Good Southerns Aug-Sept. ..	595

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Aug. 7.

New York Market, 6th August, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
28.25	Oct.	28.37+12	28.60+35	28.20	—05
27.62	Dec.			27.56	—06
27.50	Jan.		27.89+39	27.47	—03
27.70	Mar.			27.66	—01
27.82	May			27.83	+01

On 5th August Spot Newyork 31.25 +10
New Orleans 28.46

Telegraphic market advices: Market declined on local selling and Wall St. selling catching stop orders. October highest 28.73 (10-11 a.m.) lowest 27.92 (2-22 p.m.), range 81 points.

Liverpool Market 6th August, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
16.15	Oct.	16.25+10	16.34+19	16.44	+29
15.77	Jan.	15.86+09	16.00+23	16.09	+32
15.69	Mar.			16.01	+32
15.55	May			15.87	+32
	Egyptian				
20.50	Nov.			20.70	+20
20.20	Jan.			20.40	+20

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Tuesday last estimated at 200,000. Warmer, Western belt no precipitation, Western belt partly cloudy. All balance belt generally fair.

(2) New York cables: "While Agricultural Bureau Report may furnish surprise in either direction, action market indicates higher prices. Advise buying on any good break."

(3) Some scattered buying. Less for sale. Tone of market good.

(4) American cross rate 4.45 7/8. Market advanced on buying due to bullish cables from Texas. National Ginners Association estimates 69 per cent and crop 11,700,000. Our travelling man wires:—Central Texas: Some shedding, sufferinfi from drought, half: "stopped growing." Weekly Government weather report favourable Eastward, North Arkansas and Oklahoma. Other places little or no rain, high temperatures.

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under:

"Expected reparation settlement creating optimism. Signs American business improving. Dryness Texas continues, Anticipate bullish Bureau."

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Aug. 6.

Future Delivery Prices.—	
August	
September	
October	16.33 plus .17
November	
December	
January	15.94 plus .17
February	
March	15.81 plus .12
April	
May	
June	
July	
Egyptian futures.—	
November	20.65
January	20.35

CLOSING PRICES.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool.

Liverpool Aug. 6.

August	16.99 plus .19
September	16.75 ,, .22
October	16.44 ,, .29
November	16.23 ,, .30
December	16.13 ,, .31
January	16.09 ,, .32
February	16.04 ,, .32
March	16.01 ,, .32
April	15.93 ,, .32
May	15.87 ,, .32
June	15.69 ,, .29
July	15.59 ,, .32
Tone.—Quiet.	

COTTON.

Liverpool Aug. 6.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	2,000
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	1,000
Mid American Spot. (Good enquiry)	17.70
Egyptian F G F. Sakellaridis	25.75
New York 11 a.m.—	

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	26.55
January	27.79
March	28.02
New York Noon Call—	
October	28.16
January	27.45
March	27.65
New Orleans 10 a.m.—	
October	27.83
January	27.72

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Aug. 6.

August	29.95 plus .20
September	23.55 ,, .20
October	21.20 ,, .20
November	20.70 ,, .20
December	20.55 ,, .20
January	20.40 ,, .20
February	20.32 ,, .20
March	20.25 ,, .20
April	20.13 ,, .20
May	20.10 ,, .20
June	20.05 ,, .20
July	20.00 ,, .20

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, Aug. 6.

M G Bengal "Good"	12.90
M G Bengal "Fully Good"	13.40
M G Bengal "Fine"	13.80
No 1 Oomra "Good"	13.55
No. 1 Oomra "Fully Good"	13.85
No 1 Oomra "Fine"	13.55
M G Broach "Good"	13.40
M G Broach "Fully Good"	13.80
M G Broach "Fine"	14.20
M G Scinde "Good"	11.90
M G Scinde "Fully Good"	12.30
M G Scinde "Fine"	12.70

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 6.

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	4,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day' Exports to Continent	
Futures at New York—	
October	28.20—.05
December	27.56—.06
January	27.47—.03
March	27.66—.01
Spot Cotton at New York Unchanged	31.25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	28.38—.14
Futures at New Orleans.—	
October	27.82—.13
January	27.39—.08
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	16 ¼
Silver Foreign mined	67 3/8

WOOL SALES.

Liverpool, August 6.

Wool sales closed to-day steady. Sold 21,109 bales.

Vicuner Finest White lowest 23d. highest 25d.

Vicunere Averags White lowest 17 1/2d. highest 21d.

Kandahar First White lowest 16 1/2d highest 17 1/2d.

Kandahar Medium White lowest 15d. highest 16d.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 68
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 94/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 98/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/15.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1945-55 Rs. 104/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/14.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/12.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/12
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.

SHARES.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

The Share Market remained closed to-day.

SHARES.

London, Aug. 6.

Chartered Bank of India, A & China £ 19 3/4.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. £137.

National Bank of India, Ltd £44 3/4.

Eastern Bank, Ltd £6.

P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd. £11¼

BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay Aug. 7.
(6-30. p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	56 0 0	8 5 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	56 0 0	8 5 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	59 0 0	8 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	12 0 0	12 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13 0 0	13 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 5 0	13 13 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 2 0	13 7 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	88 0 0	18 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	82 0 0	17 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	77 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed, Black	72 0 0	15 8 0
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0	14 4 0
Groundnuts	79 0 0	..
Mowraseed	10 0 0	10 4 0
Barley	41 0 0	..
Castorseed	92 0 0	18 0 0
Cotton Seeds Ready		
Delivery	42 0 0	6 3 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 9 0	
Wheat, Sept.	8 7 0	
Linseed, May	14 9 0	
Linseed Sept.	14 0 0	
Groundnuts, D/G.	72 0 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Asc	93 4 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 A/S	18 4 0	
Cotton Seed D/G	5 14 6	

WHEAT.

London, Aug. 6.

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. 53/9 arrived paid.
Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. 55/3 August/September sellers.
Australian 57 August/September sellers.
Tone:—Quiet.
Choice White Karachi 55/6 August/September value.
Soft Red Karachi 54/6 August/September value.

SEEDS.

London, Aug. 6.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed slow and easier with more on offer at £20 3/4 sellers for August/September.

Cottonseed Bombay £11 1/8 sellers for August/September.

Castorseed Bombay closed quiet at £29 1/2 value for August/September.

Rapeseed Ferozepore Real Bold £21 1/2 sellers for August/September shipment to Hamburg.

Rapeseed Toria £22 sellers for August/September shipment.

Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore £20 1/2 sellers for August/September shipment.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 6.

Tin Block 260 3/4

London, Aug. 6.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
22 3/4 August/September sellers.
Quiet Easily offered more freely.
Buyers, etc 41 3/8 August Done.
Tone 41 1/8 September/December Paid.
Linseed afloat 46.000 Tons.

London, Aug. 6.

Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata Argentine for January/February shipment to Hull at £19 3/4 and in Castor Oil Firsts, at 72 shillings per cwt.
Linseed:—Easier.
Cottonseed:—Quiet.
Linseed Oil:—Easier
Wheat, after weakness closed steadier.

London, Aug. 6.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
20/10½ August/September Sellers.
20/10½ October/December Sellers.
21 January/March Sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
20½ October/December Sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
20½ October/December Sellers.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

We have to report a steadier market during the week with good demand for ready sugars and strong advices from Java and prices have been advanced by 6d. per cwt. all round. There was free offering of Mauritius crystals and a large business has been done for September-December shipment at 12s. 9d. to 20s. 6d. C.I.F. Bombay. Java sugars for near and distant positions were the good enquiry and fair quantity changed hands amongst dealers for July shipment at 20s. 9d. to 21s. 3d., July-September at 20s. 8d. to 21s. 1d. and October-December at 20s. 9d. to 21s. 3d. F. B. H. There was no direct business to report the Javas. The firmness is due to strong advices from Java Trust sold balance of Whites at 13s. 4d. gilders.

Karachi and Calcutta markets are steady with fair business passing. Java keeps strong. Mauritius is free seller at every advance.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 20-12 equal to 22s. F. B. H., stocks 60.000 bags.
T. M. O. June 22s. 2d. F. B. H.
T. M. O. July 21s. 3d. F. B. H.
T. M. O. July-September 21s. 1d. F. B. H.
T. M. O. October-December 21s. 3d. F. B. H.
Mauritius 20s. 6d. F. B. H.

S. S. "Begum" arrived from Java with 34,000 bags.

BARLEY.

London, Aug. 6.

Barley Karachi 40/9 buyers for July/August.

FREIGHT.

London, Aug. 6.

Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay 15.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Aug. 6.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 45/6 nominal.
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 47.
Tone:—Firm but quiet.

GOLD SHIPMENTS.

London, Aug. 6.

Of about £530,000 gold arrived from South Africa, majority has been taken up by India.

RUBBER.

London, Aug. 6.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure 13½ September/October sellers, firm.

Plantation First Latex Crepe was easier on little profit taking but closing steadier at 13 for August.

METALS.

London, Aug. 6.

English best Selected Copper	66 3/4
Standard Copper G M B.	64 1/4
Copper Braziers	84 ½
Yellow Metal	7 ½
Hard Spelter	23 1/4
Corrugated Sheets	18 ½
Tin Block	

BRASS.

Bombay, Aug. 7

Per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English 3/4	64 8 0
Do. ,, ... 1	33 0 0
Do. ,, ... 1 1/4	62 0 0
Do. ,, ... 1 1/2	62 0 0
Do. ,, ... 1 3/4	62 0 0
Do. ,, ... 2	62 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Aug. 7

Per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English .. 3/4	67 0 0
Copper ,, ... 1/	67 0 0
Copper ,, ... 1 1/4	65 8 0
Copper, American .. 1 1/2	66 0 0
Copper ,, ... 1 3/4	66 0 0
Copper ,, ... 2/	66 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars	63 0 0
Panchteka Joint	28 0 0
Copper, English Bars	62 0 0
Brass Bars	40 0 0
Pat Klai	66 0 0
Lead, Country	22 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4	61 8 0
,, ,, ,, 1	60 12 0
,, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2	60 12 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2	65 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1,	67 8 0
,, ,, ,, 1 1/4	66 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, August 7.

	per lb.	Rs a p.
Kilachand .. ..No.	14 1/2	1 0 9
Kilachand .. ..No.	20 1/2	1 1 6
Currimbhai .. ..No.	12 1/2	0 15 3
Elphinstone .. ..No.	12 1/2	0 15 6
David .. .. ..No.	10 1/2	0 15 0
Shapurji .. ..No.	10 1/2	0 14 6
Trikamdas .. ..No.	10 1/2	0 15 0
Sattara .. ..No.	10 1/4	0 15 0
Shapurji .. ..No.	6 1/2	0 13 3
Light-house .. ..No.	6 1/2	0 13 0
Japan .. .. ..No.	40 /1	1 10 0
,, ...No.	42 /2	1 13 6
,, ...No.	20	1 3 6
,, ...No.	32	1 7 0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 7

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 5th Aug. 1924.

Cotton	975 Bales
Wheat	14139 cwts
Linseed	8729 ,,
Rape, etc	598 ,,
Gingellyseed	12 ,,
Poppyseed	756 ,,
Groundnuts	1543 ,,
Castorseed	2960 ,,
Rice	1758 ,,
Myrabollams	Nil ,,
Cottonseed	8269 ,,
Mowraseed	487 ,,
Gram	8797 ,,
Juwar	324 ,,
Masur	Nil ,,
Barley	651 ,,
Bajri	2315 ,,
Coal	4870 Tons

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

LITTLE BUSINESS IN JUTES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 7.

In jutes little business took place at prices which distinctly showed a lower tendency. Buying power was lacking and profit takers were responsible for drop in Howrah and Clive which reflected on higher denominations. In coals there were not many buying orders. Gopalchuck was done at Rs. 16/12 with buyers over. In teas fair number of enquiries were in existence at steady prices. Miscellaneous were without any features calling for special mention. Government securities were unaltered in tone. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: 4 per cent Conversion Loan 1916-17 86/12, 5½ per cent war bonds 1928 104/7.

Banks:—Calcutta Industrial Bank in liquidation 13/4, Central Bank of India 24/8, Imperial Bank fully paid 1390.

Railways:—Sara Sirajganj Railway 75/8.

Cottons: Dunbar 181/8, Kesoram 4.

Jutes:—Auckland 245, Birla 9/12, Budge Budge 440, Cheviot 245/8, Clive 43/8, Craige 6/10, Dalhousie 422 Fort William 364, Ganges 402, Howrah 45/8, Kamarhatty 600, Lansdowne 330, Northbrook 58/12, Presidency 7/12, Reliance 59, Union 55.

Coals:—Arrung 3/14, Albion 4/2, Bhalgora 9/12, Burrakur 37, Gopalchuck 16/12, Lakurka 18/4, Neetooria 1/2, North Damuda 9/8 Palmohna 2/10, Tilohar 20/8, C. P. Cements Re. 1, Frank Ross 4/14, Burn and Co. 6 per cent pref. 85, Kumardhubi Engineering pref. 23.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 8/8, Burma Finance and Mining 2/2, Calcutta Tramways 14/14, Madan Theatres 3/14, Howrah Oil Mail 10, Titaghur Paper ord. 2/14.

Tea Companies:—Batelli 4/4, Eastern Cachar 184, East India 18/4, Gobpur 8/8, Hattikhira 29/4, Huldibari 37/4, Pussimbing 6/12, Rajabari 15, Roopacherra 24/4, Tumsong 18, Tukvar 31.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and three eighth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and thirteen thirty-second pence.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

"There was general rain in parts of the Presidency proper. It was however insufficient in parts of Deccan Bijapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Sowing and transplantation continues except in places where moisture is insufficient. There was good and beneficial rain in Sind. Water in canals is generally sufficient and sowing and transplantation generally continue. Supply of water for drinking was generally sufficient except in parts of East Khandesh, Satara, Bijapur, Baroda, Cutch and Southern Maratha Country States. Supply of fodder was generally adequate except in parts of Thar Parkar, Nawabshah, Ahmedabad, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palampur, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind ...	16 to 58
Gujarat ...	29 to 46
Konkan ...	28 to 42
Deccan ...	29 to 57
Karnatak ...	46 to 56

Daily average number of persons on relief for week ending 26 July 1924 was—On works Satara 85, Bijapur 914. On gratuitous relief—Ahmednagar 145, Poona 1,695, Sholapur 673, Satara 3,685, Bijapur 335.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.

Bombay, Aug. 7

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 2 9
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone	1 2 0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—	
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb.	1 7 3
Hindustan per lb.	1 8 0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 8 3
Textile per lb.	1 8 3
Phoenix per lb.	1 7 6
Pearl per lb.	1 8 0
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1 6 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 7 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 0
Pearl per lb.	1 8 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Long Cloth + Quality	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 8 3
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 0
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6 9
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 6 0
Diamond Chula	1 5 3
Tata Darji	
Salita:—	
Pobaney per lb.	1 6 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6 6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 9 6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 8 0
Textile (B cycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Dhoties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 7 6
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	6 12 0
Phoenix per piece	6 11 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 12 0
Pearl	
Hindustan per piece	7 6 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 12 0
Bombay United per piece	7 12 0
Black Check:—	
Textile per piece	9 0 0
E. D. Rachael	7 4 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl	12 10 0
Hindustani	12 10 0

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKMEN'S UNION

The following is the important portion from the 5th Annual report of the above Union:—

The year under report is marked by several important and noteworthy incidents which were brought about by the conflict of interests between the Railway Authorities and the men. The Union was engaged in the initial period of the year in the more constructive part of a Trade Union, and even though there was general trade depression yet the membership of the Union continues rising from the last year's total to the present strength of 2,000. This accounts for the great confidence this Union has been able to infuse among its members. During the year under report the Union disposed of over 100 complaints of members against maltreatment meted out to them by the Railway Authorities. The number this year is less than that of the last which accounts for the fact that the Union has disciplined its members on proper and constitutional lines. Unfortunately as the Union is not a recognised body all the complaints were not properly attended to, but it may be mentioned to the credit of Mr. A. M. Bell, the late Carr; and Wagon Superintendent, that he tried to meet the men's needs.

The Union has so far been able to establish harmonious relations between the masters and the servants and removes all those differences that were sources of annoyances at the beginning of foundation of the Union.

Unfortunately the year was marked by two important events which may be noted as strikes, one of which took place in the month of December lasted for nearly a month, in the end of which the Union was able by its rigid and constitutional efforts to influence the Railway Authorities to open the workshops and resume the works which were temporarily closed against the men.

The call of Retrenchment in the Department needed again the removal of a number of people, for the Agent thought he wanted to make a reservation against the Workmen's Compensation Act which is to be brought into force from the 1st month of July next. The Union fought strongly but constitutionally and tried to bring about as little effect of Retrenchment upon the men as possible. Another noteworthy even of the year it may be remarked that in the beginning of the current year the Authorities desired to put an end to the working of what is known as the Workmen's Trade. The Union raised a protest against this too and in a short time the Agent and the Superintendent saw the reasonableness of the complaints of the Union and once again allowed the Trade to go on.

Another important activity of the Union consisted in a fight put up on behalf of not only its members but also other Railway employees in connection with the Workmen's gratuity.

Besides setting it own house in order, the Union has also been liberally assisting the cause of labour in general in Bombay, as for instance it has given over Rs. 500 to the Central Labour Board for the organisation of labour in Bombay. It also gave Rs. 100 to the relief of the strikers' families in the last Mill Strike in Bombay. The Union is affiliated to the Trade Union Congress and also to the Central Labour Board. It also participated in the holding of the First Provincial Trade Union Conference in Bombay.

The Union on its being able to secure the voluntary services of a few physicians hopes to start active medical relief on a free scale to all the members of the Union.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana "A" vs. G. I. P. Parel.

The s.s. "Caledonia" with the English mails is due to arrive at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, August 9.

Rent Act Meeting under the auspices of Bombay Municipal Reform Association at Marwadi Vidyalaya at 6-15 p.m.

The S. S. "Narkunda" with the English Mail leaves at 1 p.m.

Harwood League—2nd Division—West Yorks 'B' v Bombay Gymkhana 'B'—Cooperage.

Bombay Students' Brotherhood: Public lecture by Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., on "The Right Basis of Industries and the Right Method of Developing them" at "Arya Bhawan", Sandhurst Road, 6-15 p.m. (S.T.).

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Aug. 8 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 17m. Sunset 7h. 11m.
Aug. 9 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 18m. Sunset 7h. 11m.
Aug 10 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 18m; Sunset 7h 10m.
Aug. 11 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 18m. Sunset 7h. 9m.
Aug 12 (Tues) Sunrise 6h 19m; Sunset 7h 9m
Aug. 13 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 19m. Sunset 7h. 8m.
Aug 14 (Thurs) Sunrise 6h 9m; Sunset 7h 8m.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P and O mail steamer "Naldera" with the mails from London of the 31st ultimo arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 6th instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The N Y K steamer "Morioka Maru" left Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the 6th August, and is due to arrive here on or about the 17th idem.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 6th August to 6-0 a.m. of 7th August.

Smallpox 3 attacks; Cholera 1 attack and 1 death; Plague nil; Influenza 1 death; total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 111; total mortality this day last year 106.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Tuesday the 12th of August 1924, will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Moharam" All the Departments of the Bombay G. P. O. and the Ballard Pier Station and the Town Sub-Offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

The Telegraph branches of the combined offices mentioned below will work as usual.

(1) M. Hill, (2) Byculla, (3) Girgaon, (4) Mazagaon, (5) Colaba, (6) Parel, (7) Cadell Road, (8) Dharavi, (9) Tardeo, (10) Fort Street, Booking Office.

The other combined offices will remain closed on that day.

Superscribed mails for Singapore China and Japan per s.s. "Awa Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Monday the 11th instant.

SHRI NRUSINHACHARYA MAHARAJ.

The Sanvatsari annual ceremony of Shriman Nrasimhacharya, the Sadguru Parmatma of the Shreyas Sadhak Adhikari Varga was celebrated at Khetwadi Main Road on Tuesday last when many Shreyas Sadhaks who are living in Bombay were present. In the commencement the Sadguru Stavan was made by the Shishyas and a Kirtan was sung by them composed by their Sadguru. Mr. Chunilal Jayashankar Oza delivered a lecture on the 'Sadhans' for obtaining concentration of mind and how to acquire knowledge and Adhyatmic philosophy. Mr. Gulabrai Kalyanrai Hathi dwelt at length on "Sadguru-Rahasya" Poojanarti terminated the proceedings.

MADANPURA SETTLEMENT AND FREE MEDICAL AID.

Under the auspices of the above Settlement of the Social Service League, Dr. Hajim Fasihuzzaman Khan, H. M. D. (Cal) gave free medical advice to 257 patients during the month of July. Of these 41 got free medicines as well. 121 were men, 102 women and 34 children. 188 of the patients are reported to have been cured, 49 are still under treatment, while regarding the remaining 20 the result is not known. The Doctor's time is, as usual, 4 to 5 p.m. (S. T.) daily except very important Mussulman holidays.

B. B. C. I. RY. ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The third meeting of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Local Advisory Committee was held on Thursday, 31st July. The Agent gave a general outline of the bigger works and important schemes, which the Company had either in hand or under consideration, with special reference to:—

(a) Quadrupling the line between Borivli and Bombay.

(b) Electrification of the Local Suburban service.

(c) Construction of a new Terminal station and

(d) Proposal for a new Locomotive and Wagon Shops at Dohad.

The following questions were discussed:—

(1) Nuisance and inconvenience caused to passengers by hawkers and beggars.

(2) Extension of travelling concessions which are at present granted to students of certain schools and colleges, to students of National schools and colleges.

(3) Reduced rates for certain classes of goods traffic during the slack season.

(4) Reduction in first and second class passenger fares.

REFORMS INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

MR. SURVE INVITES SUGGESTIONS.

Mr. A. N. Surve, Advocate, M.L.C., is going to be orally examined by the above Committee at Simla on the 16th instant. If anybody wishes to make any suggestions in the matter, the same should be communicated to Mr. R. V. Vandekar J.P., Secretary, Peoples Union, Lamington Road, Bombay, so as to reach him before the 11th instant. All such suggestions will be duly considered.

RENT ACT MEETING.

The public meeting called under the auspices of the Municipal Reform Association, Bombay at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road to-morrow (Saturday) at 6-15 p.m. will be presided over by Mr. Joe Addyman M.L.C. and among the speakers will be the following:—Mrs. Harry Hodgekinson; Mr. C. S. Deole; Mr. R. A. Gole; Mr. R. S. Asavale; Mr. K. J. Dubash; Mr. P. R. Lele; Mr. Jhabwala; Mr. Padmanabha. There are six resolutions to be moved of an urgent nature.

SOUTH INDIA FLOOD RELIEF,

FUND STARTED IN BOMBAY.

The painful tale of the calamity that has engulfed Southern India is known to us. Humanity requires that we should do our utmost to send relief. We have, therefore, decided to collect funds here and remit them to Shriyut Rajagopalachariar, who will see to the proper distribution of funds there.

Subscriptions may be forwarded to Mr. N. H. Belgaumwalla, C/o the "Voice of India" Office, Frere Road, Fort, or to Mr. Mathooradas Tricamjee, 93, Bazargate Street, Fort.

We have been able to collect uptil now a sum of about five thousand rupees.

(Sd.) Jamnalal Bajaj, Veljee Lukhamsi, N. H. Belgaumwalla, Hanumanprasad Potdar, L. K. Tairsee, and Mathooradas Tricamji.

IN AID OF S. INDIA FLOOD RELIEF.

Under the auspices of the Hari Bhajana Party Sri Hari Bhajana processions will take place at Matunga (G. I. P.), Dadar and Parel on the 10th, 17th and 24th instant respectively in aid of the South Indian Flood Relief Fund. All are requested to contribute their mite towards the relief of the thousands of people in South India who have been rendered homeless. All remittances will be thankfully received by the Head of the Sri Hari Bhajana Party, 2nd Floor, Fakir Mahomad Building, Kurla, Bombay.

'G' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of Management of the above Committee will be held on Sunday the 10th instant at 2 p.m. in the Congress Office.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A monthly meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held on Wednesday, the 13th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKMEN'S UNION.

The fifth annual general meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union will be held in the Damodar Hall, Poibavdi, Parel, Elphinstone Road Station, to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Social Service League, Bombay, will be held on Saturday the 16th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

Y. M. MUSLIM ASSOCIATION.

There will be an annual general meeting of the Young Men's Muslim Association on 17th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in the Headquarters of the Association, 23rd Karim Manzil, Ripon Road, Bombay. The meeting open to the public.

ST. MARY'S OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION.

There will be a Requiem High Mass at St. Anne's Church, Byculla, on Thursday, 14th instant at 7 a.m. for the Repose of the Souls of departed Old Boys and benefactors of the School. This will be followed at 8-30 a.m. by the Half-Yearly Meeting of the Association in the Sodality Room.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Tapasvi Anajami Mynn will lecture at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72 Apollo Street, Fort) to-day (Friday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) on "The Great Power of Thought, Meditation and Concentration." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, will deliver a lecture on "India and her Students" in the Hall of the Union, Chowpatty Sea Face, to-morrow (Saturday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.). The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Kt., has consented to preside. The lecture is open to the public.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. will deliver a public lecture to-morrow (Saturday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) at the Brotherhood Headquarters, "Arya Bhawan", Sandhurst Road, Girgaum on "The Right Basis of Industries and the Right Method of Developing them" when Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth will preside.

"WOMEN AND SOCIAL SERVICE."

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Prof. G. M. Chiplunkar M. A., (U. S. A.) will deliver a public lecture on "Women and Social Service" in Marathi, in the Hall of the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.). Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale has consented to preside.

MRS. NAIDU'S LECTURE AT MATUNGA.

Under the auspices of the Matunga Congress Committee (F Ward) a public meeting will be held at Visrani Bhuvan, Matunga (G. I. P. Ry.) on Sunday the 10th instant at 9 a.m. (S. T.) when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will deliver a public lecture on "Work Before Us." A branch of the Gujrat Prantik Khadi Bhandar will be opened on the same day in the same hall. All are invited to attend the meeting.

SERIOUS COLLISION BETWEEN TRAM CAR AND MOTOR CAR.

On Thursday at about 2 p.m., a serious collision occurred at Bori Bunder between a motor car and a tram car which resulted in a complete smash of the motor car. It appeared that a motor car No. 2840 belonging to the Tata Transmission station was being driven from Colaba towards Crawford Market. When it came near Victoria Terminus, the driver raised his hand as he was going to cross the road. A police sepoy on duty also gave a signal to the vehicular traffic to stop. A tram car in the meantime came driven by driver No. 656 who regardless of the signals dashed straight into the motor car. The impact was terrific and the motor car was reduced to a heap. Fortunately no one was injured either in the motor car or in the tram car.

ACCIDENT TO A MILL EMPLOYEE.

On Thursday at about 1 p.m. Shanker Baloo, a mill hand (30) employed at Finlay Mill at Parel was mounting a belt on a pulley when his right hand was caught and it was crushed. The machinery was stopped and he was taken to J. J. Hospital where he has been detained for treatment.

PROTEST AGAINST ENTERTAINMENT TAX.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, August 7.

At a meeting of the Cinema and Theatre owners, producers and distributors called to protest against the proposed introduction of an entertainment tax at the forthcoming meeting of the Madras Legislative Council. Resolutions were passed protesting against the measure and appointing a committee to draw up a memorandum pointing out the serious havoc that the passing of such a measure would cause in the cinema industry.

As the Muharram week begins, Police pickets have been posted at every important centre of Delhi to prevent a breach of the peace.—A. P.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ECHO OF PAREL SHOOTING.

PARSI CHARGED WITH CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt and a Special Jury.)

Emperor

vs.

Ardeshir Tehmulji Mirza.

The accused was charged under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code with culpable homicide not amounting to murder of one Antia Rama and one Arjun Ramchander and under section 324 of the I. P. C. of causing hurt to one Mahadhavrao Balaram and one Bala Abba.

Mr. T. K. Thanawala, Advocate, appeared on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. Taleyarkhan with Mr. Vicaji instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla appeared on behalf of the accused.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The case for the prosecution was that the offences with which the accused was charged were committed in a passage which lead to the bungalow of the accused from the Parel Tank Road. The 10th of March, 1924, was a holiday, an occasion for celebration among the Hindus and on that day the people were out enjoying themselves. At about 10 p.m. on the same night stones were heard falling on the houses in a compound known as the Bomanji Wadi. In front of the Bomanji Wadi there was another piece of vacant plot where motors were being repaired. This vacant plot was called the "Motor Wadi." Thereafter several people collected themselves both Hindus and Parsis and the shout of "thief, thief" was heard. Some of these persons tried to find the offenders, but failing to do so went away.

IN QUEST OF THIEVES.

On the 11th March, 1924, i.e., the next day at about midnight the same incident took place. Stones were again heard falling on the houses in the Bomanji Wadi. One Umia Shanker met one Kamru Hussein and told him that there were thieves and that they should try to find them out. Thereupon Kamru Hussein and Umia Shanker got four lamps from the house of the latter and went in search of thieves. In the meantime one old lady who had her house near-by also shouted "thief, thief." Umia Shanker and Kamru Hussein got hold of two other men and went in the Bomanji Wadi. About this time several people were playing at a game of "Atapata" in different groups. On hearing the noise they left the game and went to the "Motor Wadi." From the "Motor Wadi" they followed several other people into the Bomanji Wadi through the gate. In the Bomanji Wadi a large crowd had gathered together. It was stated among them that as they could not find the thieves they should go through the passage leading to Mirza's bungalow. Accordingly they divided themselves into three groups. One group went by the gate outside the Parel Road. Another group went into the Mirza's compound by jumping over a small wall. While the third group remained in the compound. Among those that went into the passage by jumping over the wall were Arjun and Bala. When these people got into the passage, they were joined by others who were living in huts on one of the sides of the passage.

CROWD FIRED UPON.

All these people in the passage raised a cry of "thief, thief." Some of these persons had lanterns in their hands and there appeared to be some noise going on. At the time the accused Mirza was standing on the balcony of his bungalow and from there he fired at the crowd. The bungalow of the accused had a compound and a gate and the compound was surrounded by a wall of corrugated iron sheets. There was a soap factory and there were servants' quarters. In all there were about 20 persons at the disposal of the accused, if he needed them. The height of the compound wall was about 10 feet. One of the shots which was fired by Mirza struck Arjun who fell down shouting. Bala who was not very far went up to him and as he approached Arjun he received an injury from another shot fired by the accused. Bala thereafter made him way out of the crowd to the Parel Road and just near a lamp-post he fell down and fainted.

At this time the group which had gone from the Bomanji Wadi to Parel Road also entered the passage. Antia Rama who was in this group also received injury. He went behind Mirza's bungalow. There he was seen falling. He was given water by some one, but he died of the wounds he had received.

Madhavrao who was also in the group on the Parel Road received a shot which caused injury to him. On hearing these shots being fired at them by Mirza, the crowd shouted out to him not to fire, as they were merely trying to catch thieves. Two persons among the crowd by the names of Sadanand and Ramrao had rifles. On hearing the noise they came by a Dharamsala which was near Gelanji Hill Road. From here they fired a shot in the air. After this they both went back to Sadanand's house and again from there Sadanand fired another blank shot. However on hearing the cries of "thief, thief" louder and louder, they went across the open ground to the Parel Tank Road. There they saw persons running towards the gate of Mirza's bungalow. There was one Parsi by name Bejonji who was living in a house next to Mirza's bungalow. Sadanand and Ramrao then went into Bejonji's house and told him that two or three people had been killed or injured by Mirza who had fired on the crowd. Bejonji, thereupon, spoke with Mirza who was still standing on the balcony. Ramrao also had a talk with him and asked Mirza to allow them to enter his house. Mirza agreed and these three people thereupon entered the passage to go to Mirza's bungalow. In the passage they saw Arjun struggling for life. Bejonji tried to treat him, but Arjun died of the wounds received.

It was on record that after Marza had fired shots, his son Ardeshir sent two telephone messages to the Dadar Police Station saying that a mob was threatening them and that they wanted immediate help from the police. Later on two Panchnamas were made, one of which found that the wall and the gate of Mirza's bungalow was uninjured by the mob and the other found that the cross beam over the gate was damaged by several shots.

Witnesses were being examined on behalf of the prosecution when the Court rose for the day.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

CHARGE AGAINST "KESARI" EDITOR.

The Government Pleader

vs.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar.

(Before the Hon. Sir Amberson Marten and Justice Kincaid.)

In this case the Government Pleader had obtained a rule against Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Editor of the "Kesari", a weekly published at Poona.

The Government Pleader stated that the opponent commented upon the judgment delivered by the learned Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Bawcett in the case of C. J. Walker, which was referred to the High Court by the Sessions Judge of Poona, as he disagreed with the verdict of the jury. In that case their Lordships in the High Court, agreeing with the verdict of "not guilty" given by the jury, acquitted the accused. While commenting upon the judgment in "The Kesari", the opponent had made certain statements which according to the Government Pleader amounted to contempt of Court. The Government Pleader cited several authorities in support of his contention that the proceedings of the contempt of Court were necessary for the public interest and not in the interest of the Judge alone.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar submitted that he appeared on behalf of the profession of journalism to which he belonged and in order to defend the rights and privileges of the journalistic profession.

The argument of Mr. Kelkar was not over when the Court rose for the day.

Further hearing of the case will take place to-day (Friday).

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Varjiwandas Manmohandas Dalal was charged with cheating in respect of Rs. 100. Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Bar-at-Law prosecuted while the accused was defended by Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai. The complainant Varjiwandas Jekisondas Nalwalla stated he was a temporary clerk in the Paper Currency Office. He knew the accused who was his fellow student in the Elphinstone High School. He met the accused on the 4th of July 1924 at about 12 noon in the High Court where he had gone to see the Sessions. He told the accused that he was in search of some service and he asked him (complainant) to see him next day at 8 a.m. in the office of Messrs. Manubhai and Co. Solicitors, who he said were his friends. He further represented that he was employed as a clerk in the C. I. D. Office. The next day the accused told the complainant in the Solicitors' office that there was a vacancy in the Military Department at Colaba and asked the complainant to see him on the 7th July in the offices of Messrs. Manubhai and Co., Solicitors. On the 7th July the accused took the complainant to Colaba and there showed him a board of the Royal Artillery Institution and made him stand on the road and went inside and talked with a soldier and returned after a time and told the complainant that he had settled about the service and told him to come on the 12th July with Rs. 40 in the offices of Messrs. Manubhai, viz:—Rs. 15 for medical examination and Rs. 25 for registration. The complainant paid the amount in the presence of the office peon and asked for a receipt when the accused called him again the next day. When the complainant went to get the receipt, the accused said that the European Surgeon had gone to Simla and would return on the 15th when he would introduce the complainant to the Surgeon and asked him to go to Taj Mahal Hotel. On the 15th accused made the complainant wait outside the Hotel and returned after some time and said he had made all the arrangements and that the complainant would have to pay Rs. 100 as security with the Government and asked the complainant to see him the next day. On the 16th July the complainant met the accused when he asked the security amount which he promised to pay in the afternoon. The accused said he must pay the amount by 10 a.m. or else he would lose Rs. 40 already paid and also the service. At that time the complainant was wearing a gold chain and the accused offered to pledge it and get the security amount. Next day accused told the complainant that he had realised Rs. 30 only on the gold chain and asked for the balance. Complainant promised to pay this amount when his name appeared in the Gazette. On the 23rd July, the accused said the complainant must advertise in one of the newspapers about his service and the complainant asked the accused to advertise in the "Sanj Vartman" but the accused recommended the "Indian Daily Mail." They then went to Kalbadevi and the accused got a letter typed to the manager of the "Sanj Vartman" and asked the complainant to sign it and to hand it back to him. Complainant did so and the accused left and returned after a while and asked for Rs. 10 by way of advertisement charges which was paid. In the evening of the same day, the accused brought a copy of the "Indian Daily Mail" and showed the notification running as follows:—

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION:—

Appointment of Mr. Varjiwandas Jekisondas Nalwalla

Mr. Nalwalla has been appointed in the office of the Headquarters, Bombay District (Military Department).

He will resume his duties from the 1st of August, 1924.

The complainant was satisfied and went to his uncle and asked him for the balance of Rs. 70 to be paid as security. On reading the notification his uncle told him that he was cheated. Thereupon complainant sent a petition to the C.I.D. and the accused was arrested.

The case stands adjourned.

ASSAULT BY A CONSTABLE.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. P. L. Thaker, Krishna Babaji, a domestic servant in the employ of Sheth Gordhandas K. Dossa residing at Mahaluxmi charged Babaji ussaji, police constable No. 3004/D with voluntarily causing hurt on the 7th June last. The complainant stated on the day in question he had gone with his companion to fetch water to a well at Warden Road. As there was a crowd on the well he was waiting for his turn on the parapet of the tank. In the meanwhile three policemen came up where he was sitting and one of them, viz:—the accused asked him where had the drunkard gone. Complainant said he knew nothing. The accused then gave two slaps on his face with great force and he began to bleed. When the complainant asked the accused the reason of assaulting him, he threw him down on the footpath and then took him to a chowky. There again the complainant was assaulted and he became unconscious. When the complainant regained consciousness he was taken to a police station but on the way the accused told him to tell the police officer that he received injuries by following a drunkard. At the police station before an officer the complainant made a complaint and showed the injuries. The police officer did nothing to the accused but at the instance of the accused the complainant was charged before Honorary Magistrates with disorderly behaviour at Mazagaon and was acquitted. The complainant's master took him to a doctor for treatment. He still felt pain in the body and produced blood stained clothes.

The accused expressed regret and apologized for the conduct and undertook not to molest the complainant in future. In view also of the fact that the accused had been departmentally punished by the Police Commissioner, the case was compounded.

CLOTHING MISSING.

Badrudin Alibhoy residing on the second floor of a house at Charni Road reports to the police that he was staying with his family for the past month at Poona. About a fortnight ago he came to Bombay and visited his house when he found everything intact but when he went there on Wednesday last, he found that the lock of the door had been broken off and clothing valued at Rs. 190 missing from a cupboard. A jemmy and a long nail were found in the building.

A DARING THEFT.

On Wednesday at 1 p.m. Manekji Cowasji Petit, residing at Warden Road reported at Agripada Police station that between the hours of 12 midnight and 7 a.m. on Wednesday his house was entered into and property consisting of gold and diamond studs, gold cuffs, links, gold watch and chain, fountain pen and penknife collectively valued at Rs. 765-8-0 was stolen. Police enquiries showed that the residence of the complainant is on the ground floor, and entrance is believed to have been effected by climbing a drainage pipe on to the verandah and then through an open door.

BOMBAY TAXIS AND POLICE.

The following letter has been received by the Secretary, The Motor Trade Association Ltd., Bombay from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay re:—Second Class Taxis and Ford Cars.

"With reference to your letter of the 16th instant forwarding a copy of the Resolution passed by your Association on the 15th idem, I have the honour to state that the decision that no other cars than Fords should be licensed as Second Class Taxis was arrived at at a conference between Taxi owners and certain Police Officers. At the same conference it was decided that the rate per mile for First Class Taxis should be reduced from annas 12 to 10—the rate that prevails in Calcutta. On these decisions being communicated to me I approved of the latter only and accordingly issued the Draft Notification which was published on page 1584 of the Bombay Government Gazette dated 10th instant.

I later agreed to accept the former decision if it could be proved to my satisfaction that the Ford was the only car which could be run profitably as a Taxi at annas 8 a mile. That is how the matter stands at present. No change of this nature could be put into operation before October when the next inspection takes place.

Should I decide to license Fords only as Second Class Taxis, I shall give ample notice to the public to enable them to submit their objections or suggestions.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Commissioner of Police.

BAR COMMITTEE RECOMM NDATIONS.

CALCUTTE JUDJES' DRAFT RULES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, August 6.

The judges of the High Court following the recommendations of the Bar Committee have formulated certain draft rules under which vakils or attorneys may be admitted as advocates and these have been circulated to the bar, vakils and Attorneys associations for opinion.

HOWRAH MEN BOUND DOWN.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, August 6.

As a precautionary measure to avoid a breach of peace during the Mohurrum 120 persons of Howrah have been bound down to keep peace for eight days from 7th to 14th August.

CIVIL JUSTICE COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, August 7.

Giving evidence before the Civil Justice Committee Mr. Venkatram Aiyar, representing the Madura Vakils' Association said that the question of personnel had a good deal to do with the question of delay. Selections from the bar to the cadre of munsiffs was not satisfactory. There should be greater proportion from the mofussil in the cadre of District Judges and there was no need for an I.C.S. man on the judicial side as a matter of necessity. At present I.C.S. men not having sufficient driving power in the Revenue Department were brought to the Judicial Service.

Mr. Thanikachalam Chetty, representing the Madras Bar Association, stated that while it would be feasible after a certain period to state that Benami transactions would not be entertained, he was afraid that the system was so much ingrained in the human mind in this country that such a prohibition would be ineffective.

Official and Personal.

A Lahore message of 6th August says:—To meet Lala Harkishenlal who has just returned home from England, a garden party has been arranged on the Town Hall grounds on Friday next and invitations have been issued to the gentry of Lahore.—A. P.

The Secretary of State for India in Council has granted leave of absence for urgent reasons of private affairs for four months to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of India, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd August 1924.

The Governor-General in Council has appointed General Sir William Birdwood, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E. D.S.O., to be a temporary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

Lady Wilson visited the Anglo-Indian Home and Taylor High School on Wednesday (the 6th instant.)

District Traffic Superintendent, Multan Cantonment, N. W. Railway, wires:—

Transhipment at mile 27/0 and 27/11 is now possible. Running of daily passenger trains between Dera Dinpanah and Mahmudkot and booking of passengers has been resumed.—A. P.

A Correspondent writes from Hyderabad (Deccan):—In a public meeting held at Residency Bazar on 3rd August, an appeal was made to high class Hindus to engage pariah men and women in their services and thus ameliorate their condition.

At a meeting of the Tamil Nadu Swarajya Party Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar was unanimously elected President in place of Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar who was made the Vice-President of the party.—A.P.

HONORARIUM TO SIR M. VISVESVARAYA.

ROADS COMMITTEE REPORT

AGENDA BEFORE CORPORATION.

The Retrenchment Committee have now made a report about honorarium to be paid to Sir M. Visvesvaraya. The reports states:

It will be remembered that in the Committee's report, dated the 5th July, 1924, it was mentioned that it would not be possible for Sir M. Visvesvaraya to stay in Bombay and devote the whole time for prosecuting his work and that he had therefore, suggested that the Corporation should appoint a wholetime officer to work under his instructions. But the Committee could not make any recommendation then in this respect. The Committee, being desirous that the work which was commenced by Sir M. Visvesvaraya should be completed by him, asked him about the terms on which he would continue. He has expressed his willingness to continue the work and to charge Rs. 3,000 per month for the first three months and Rs. 2,000 thereafter and has agreed to be present in Bombay 10 or 12 days every month on an average, though he would be engaged on the work whether he is in Bombay or not. He has also offered to do the work without any fee at all, if he were to merely give his opinions on questions sent up to him without any responsibility of the work. After careful consideration of the questions in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee beg to recommend that Sir M. Visvesvaraya be offered an honorarium of Rs. 15,000 for completing the work of Municipal retrenchment and reform and that he be requested to finish the work within 8 months.

The Committee also suggest the services of Mr. C. M. Correa being given to Sir M. Visvesvaraya, on a salary of Rs. 1,500.

ROADS COMMITTEE REPORT.

The Roads Committee of the Corporation have made the following report regarding the proposed amendment of the Municipal Act relating to the regulation of factories, etc., the Commissioner was requested to report whether it was desirable to refuse permission for the construction of any new mill or large workshop, etc., within the existing Municipal limits of Bombay, and if so, what classes of mills or factories be proposed to locate outside the limits, and what changes if any were required in the Municipal Act to enable the Municipality to do so, and to make any other suggestions in the matter he might think necessary. Accordingly the Commissioner in his letter under reference states that he is fully satisfied that it is necessary that the construction of new mills or large workshops within the existing Municipal limits should be controlled and further that it is necessary similarly to control proposals to extend existing mills and workshops, in view of the present state of overcrowding and shortage of residential accommodation. The powers given to the Municipality under the existing provisions of the Municipal Act are however not sufficiently explicit so as to enable them to refuse all fresh proposals for construction or to prevent the extensions of the existing factories, etc. He, therefore, suggests that the Act be so amended as to vest in the Commissioner the discretion of grant or withhold any permission both in respect of the construction of new factories or the xtensions of the existing ones, and further that the Municipality should have power to call upon a person to remove any structure put up in contravention of the aforesaid provisions and in default to remove the same themselves at the cost of the wners. As regards the second portion of he Corporation Resolution enquiring as to what classes of mills or factories it is proposed to locate outside the limits of the ity, the Commissioner states that he is in ommunication with the Improvement Trust and the Port Trust and the Development Board, and the lines on which he is attempting to arrive at a considered policy are set out in his letter.

The Committee are of the opinion that no amendment of the Act is necessary.

The Commissioner's letter referred to above is as follows:—

"I attach a classified list prepared by the Health Officer of the trades and operations, which require to be licensed under Section 394 of the Municipal Act, and to state that it now appears necessary to take steps to decide the future policy to be adopted in the case of each. In the list are given tentative suggestions as to future treatment of each class of trade. It has already been practically decided that offensive trades such as tanneries, soap factories, bone factories, etc., must be removed as soon as may be beyond the existing limits of Bombay City and I understand that the Government proposes to provide an area suitable for such trades in the north of the island of Trombay, but there will remain a large number of miscellaneous trades which though not offensive or dangerous to health *per se* are liable to be so if carried on under unsuitable conditions and in densely populated areas. Such trades are tin, copper and black-smith, motor repair shops and all metal works. There is again another class of trades which for reasons of pubic safety should be carried on only in remote localities such as powder and fire works making. On the other hand certain trades such as baking, the making of sweetmeats, parching of grain and grinding of corn by machinery, though they are liable to be a nuisance in congested areas cannot by their very nature be far removed from the areas which they are intended to supply without serious inconvenience.

I am now proposing to consider the establishment within the city of zones in which certain necessary trades of the latter kind are to be allowed to be carried on and when these zones have been settled, to

(Continued on page 8.)

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Mr. Placid A. Sotis writes from Newara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland, but I had not in my lifetime experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to S. N Pillai, Proprietor, THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, VIZAGAPATAM.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1924.

END OF THE STRUGGLE.

The Foreign Office communique issued on Tuesday announced that the Anglo-Soviet Conference having sat in Committee the whole of Saturday and Sunday met in full session on Monday and sat until Tuesday morning and as the Soviet delegates were unable to accept the amendments of the concessions offered, with regard to article 14 of the Draft Treaty, no agreement was reached and negotiations broke down. "The Treaty", the communique added, "will not be signed". The Russians contended that article 14 would leave a way open for the demand for the complete recognition by the Soviet of the liability to pay compensation for nationalised property as a matter of right. In commenting on this on Wednesday we hoped that the break-down in the negotiations was a temporary one. We had not to wait long before finding the hope realised. For, not only have the negotiations not broken down but, as a Reuter's cable laconically announced yesterday, the Russians have signed the Treaty. Despite the announcement made by the Foreign Office communique the negotiations were continued. It was, as Mr. Ponsonby, the Foreign Under-Secretary, said, a race against time because the Government were anxious that the settlement should be announced to the House of Commons before it rose. And the Government had every reason to be so anxious. For, if there is any achievement of which they may well be proud it is the settlement with Russia.

It was one of the masterstrokes of Mr. MacDonald when, immediately on assuming the reins of office, he recognised Russia. The first step having been taken, a permanent settlement was not long in coming given goodwill and a spirit of give and take on both sides. Mr. Ponsonby, indeed, spoke the bare truth when he said that of all problems wherewith the Government had found themselves confronted since they came into office there was none more difficult than that of the relations between Russia and Britain. The difficulty was largely due to the tangle of irritating problems which Lord Curzon's infatuation had bequeathed to his successors. Not to speak of the stupid policy of aggression of Mr. Churchill, the negative attitude of the Tory Government was fatuous in the extreme. War, blockade, and intervention had done their work of reducing Russia to bankruptcy and her plight was aggravated by famine. But the Tory Government of England would neither recognise Russia nor negotiate with her, let alone lending a helping hand. The result was inevitable. The bondholders, whom the Government largely represented, got nothing at all, while the recovery of Russia was delayed and England, in consequence, was deprived of a profitable trade. The Labour Government, realising that the settlement of the Russian question was vital not only to the reconstruction of Europe but to the relief of unemployment in England, lost no time in opening negotiations, which, after three anxious months, have now ended in the signing of the Treaty, despite the attempts made by Die-hards both in Russia and England to prevent an agreement.

The signing of the Treaty means that the claims of the bondholders are to be satisfactorily liquidated. The Treaty, Mr. Ponsonby states, does not attempt to reach a settlement in figures but to establish a machinery with a view to reaching the necessary settlement. But the real object of the Conference was to secure a Russian Reconstruction Loan. The main obstacle to the floating of this loan was the distrust of the Russians by the London financiers. The signing of the Treaty will remove this obstacle by creating the confidence that was hitherto lacking. A loan means orders for ships, textile and agricultural machinery, grain elevators and railway materials which would stimulate the depressed industries of England. Thus on the development of Russia largely depends the solution of the problem of unemployment in England. The British Government have, therefore, in deciding on guaranteeing a loan to Russia, as soon as the machinery established by the Treaty completes its work, have taken a step which is for the profit not only of the Russians but also of the British people. British industries and workers have too long been kept deprived of the immense and hungry market which Russia offers, by Die-hards blinded by prejudice and propaganda. The voice of opposition raised in the Commons shows that prejudice dies hard. But, despite this, the struggle may well be said to be over.

HUMAN NEEDS NEGLECTED.

The interim report issued by the Sanitary Association Committee of Ahmedabad on the housing conditions of the factory workers in that city is a revealing document, and is eloquent of the callous manner in which the vital human needs of the workers have been for years neglected. The health conditions are appalling, on account of the scandalous housing. The figures supplied by the Municipality show the death rate to be 50.14 per thousand, while the death-rate in Karachi is 43.78 and in Bombay 36.10. The housing conditions in Bombay are bad enough in all conscience, but we were not prepared for the revelations about conditions in Ahmedabad made in the report of the Sanitary Committee. The bare recital of the figures which the Committee has collected with much trouble and expense, is enough to condemn any city, and they hardly reflect credit on the millowners in Ahmedabad, who must accept their share of the blame. Compared with the death-rate of 50.14 per thousand in Ahmedabad, the death-rate in the Hampstead Garden Suburb is only 4.20, although due allowance must be made for conditions in poverty-stricken India and flourishing England. The Committee was a representative one, and it explored the question in all its aspects in a very systematic manner. The result is that has prepared a number of tables which give the reader the information necessary to arrive at a just conclusion in regard to this very important matter. The report says that although housing alone is not responsible for this high mortality, it will not be far wrong to say that the housing conditions are primarily responsible for it. In one of the Wards, where the labouring population predominates, the mortality was as high as 55.7 per thousand and it must be remembered that the density of population in Ahmedabad is far less than that of Bombay. The Committee inspected nearly 7,407 tenements in the six working class Wards of the city and 5,853 of them were found to be insanitary, that is, 79 per cent. were not fit for human habitation. Taking the average working class family as consisting of four persons, the number of persons living in insanitary houses in Ahmedabad comes to 134 thousand, or 50 per cent. of the total population of that city. About 8.6 per cent of these tenements were let at a rental of Rs. 4 per month and 19.8 per cent at Rs. 6 per month. Nearly 2,200 of these houses were not higher than 4 to 5 feet. Most of them have no plinth at all, nearly 5,627 tenements falling under this category, out of a total of 7,407; 5,678 tenements or 76.7 per cent. had no ventilation at all, and only 489 tenements had one ventilator worth speaking about. The sanitary conveniences were in most cases lacking, or negligible, and 41 per cent. of the houses had no water arrangements. Most of the residents of these tenements slept outside, because there was no sleeping accommodation in 71 per cent. of these rooms.

We have given these details at some length to show the horrible housing conditions in Ahmedabad, which takes pride as an industrial city, second only to Bombay in the number of cotton mills it possesses. And, yet, what have the mill-owners of Ahmedabad done for these men, who are literally dying like flies in the slums? These conditions cry aloud for redress, but, it seems, in vain. We are, however, thankful to the Sanitary Association of Ahmedabad for the valuable report made by them. We wish similar steps were taken in Bombay to examine the housing conditions in order to lay them bare before the public. We have no doubt but that though the mortality figures may not be so high in Bombay as in Ahmedabad, many of the houses are equally unsatisfactory and insanitary, and the overcrowding is even greater. The Municipality in Ahmedabad is now in the hands of Congressmen and it is for that body to wipe off the disgrace and make the city worthy of the great name of Mahatma Gandhi.

Notes of the Day.

Britain and Iraq.

The New York "Nation" writes:—

"Cabinets Come and Cabinets Go—but British imperialism goes on forever. Th Labour Party's Cabinet has just announced that it will under no circumstances renounce the Sudan, the vast hinterland of Egypt where British capital is developing cotton fields destined to rival our own Southland. "Independent" Egypt had hoped that the advent of a "Labour" Government would bring a change. In vain—and perhaps Egypt will become a sore again. Meanwhile Irak—the uneuphonious name given to the Arab state set up in what was not so long ago known as Mesopotamia—is also feeling the steel beneath the British glove. Irak was "mandated" by the League to Great Britain, and soon thereafter the faithful Feisal, son of the puppet King of the Hedjaz, and ex-king of Syria, was established in power there with an Arab parliament made to order. The British, readers of "The Nation" will recall, had such difficulty in collecting taxes for Feisal that they used airplanes and bombed whole villages. Possibly memories of this persisted at any rate the Iraquois—as the French called them—for a long time refused to sign the treaty which the British prepared for them. Finally, after a threat of abolition of the parliament they voted it. But still the difficulties of British rule persist. For the Arabs of Irak now announce that they do not want Mosul."

—And Oil.

The journal proceeds:—

"At Mosul is Oil. The British clashed over Mosul with the French when they were dividing up the spoils of the war at the peace conference. Mr. Hughes rained notes on the British until the British oil companies granted the Standard Oil share of the Mosul pickings. The Turks have steadfastly refused to admit that Mosul belongs to Irak, and have more than hinted that they intended to sell the oil concessions of Mosul all over again without heeding the Anglo-Franco-American allotment of "rights." The Lausanne Conference nearly came to grief over Mosul oil and a new Anglo-French conference has just broken up because of inability to agree about Mosul. Mosul was mandated to England by the League of Nations along with the rest of "Irak" as defined in the Treaty of Sevres, and nominally England has been negotiating all along in the interest of Irak. Actually the interest of the British holders of an old Turkish oil concession and the British holders of new oil concession from "independent" Irak probably has more to do with it. At any rate the Arabs of Irak have announced that they do not want Mosul, which leaves the British moral shirt-front—the Anglo-Saxon imperialism always wears a moral shirt-front—rather obviously spotted. What moral grounds will the British next discover to explain the presence of their soldier boys and their airplanes in the neighbourhood of the oil-wells of Mosul?"

Judicial Decorum.

"Though a judge was entitled to comment on the conduct of a party or a witness in the proceedings before him, to express the comment in violent or unseemly language was a serious breach of judicial decorum." These, the Associated Press says, were the strong remarks made by Justice Forde recently in a case at the Lahore High Court. The accused in the case was a Superintendent of Police and the complainant one of the agents of Ralli Brothers at Lyallpur. The case was heard by the District Magistrate who in the course of his judgment, used certain offensive expressions about the complainant Justice Forde declared that he had no hesitation in saying that to use in a judicial pronouncement the words complained of was a grave impropriety and was calculated to bring discredit upon the administration of justice and his lordship ordered the offensive expressions to be expunged from the District Magistrate's order. It is not seldom that the District Magistrates and other judicial officers ignore the demands of judicial decorum and the strictures of Justice Forde, though they embody a commonplace of judicial propriety, are welcome as a warning to such officers.

Advice to the Police.

We commend to the attention of the Police in India the sound advice given the other day to the Mysore Police by Mr. P. F. Bowring, Inspector-General of Police, at the Conference of Officers of the Mysore Police. It is seldom that Indian Police officers frankly discuss the causes which have made the Police the most unpopular department in India. The reasons assigned by Mr. Bowring for the unpopularity of the Police in this country are "the overbearing, high-handed conduct of the Police towards the public, their hectoring bullying methods, their lack of consideration for the feeling of others, in short their forgetfulness of the fact that they are 'public servants', that the Police Office is the servant and not the master of the public." This is the inevitable result of the fact that the bulk of the Police in the lower ranks consist of untrained, low paid men who are selected for service in the Police force after a perfunctory examination. In England, as Mr. Bowring informed his audience, only those are recruited for the Police force who, besides being in the prime of life, are literate and generally intelligent. Hard conditions are imposed on the recruit after his enlistment in the force and he has to undergo a long course of training. The London Police force is besides exempt from hardships and temptations arising from a very low pay. Mr. Bowring laid emphasis on the fact that the constable's post in London is a coveted one and younger sons of even landed gentry seek entry into it because the pay of the constable is, on an average, the same as that of a skilled compositor, carpenter or joiner whereas, in India, the Police Department is everywhere top-heavy, the men at the top being overpaid and the men in the lower ranks underpaid. His unfailing courtesy and strict regard to public amenities render a Policeman in Britain a favourite with the people. "He is liked, respected and generally admired." Mr. Bowring wound up with the following wholesome advice which every policeman in India will do well to lay to heart: "Abusive language, swaggering demeanour, insulting behaviour and turning a deaf ear when assistance is required of yours, by the old and infirm, women and children, all these must be put down. Above all you must be above suspicion in all matters and always smart and tidy."

Spinning in Schools.

The Travancore Government deserve to be congratulated on carrying into effect the resolution passed by the Legislative Council regarding spinning in schools. They propose to train teachers with a view to teach spinning as a subject of vocational training. Spinning is to be introduced into twenty schools from next year and the Director of Instruction, who favours the idea of making spinning a compulsory subject, proposes that a trial should be made for one period per week. The proposals of the State are obviously very cautious, but it is well that a beginning has been made in the right direction.

The Kasheli Bridge.

Although the Municipal Standing Committee has now sanctioned the revised estimates for the Kasheli Bridges, across the Bassein Creek, it is evident from Counsel's opinion that the Municipal Commissioner had embarked on a huge expenditure without proper investigation. From the very outset the Commissioner had set out upon a work which was *ultra vires* of the Corporation to do. It was unnecessary for the Commissioner to have prepared his plans to suit the needs of Government for the sum of Rs. 5 lakhs which they had promised, although we are now told that there is a probability of their agreeing to pay their share of the higher estimates, amounting to about Rs. 13 lakhs. We are sceptical of these Government promises, which may never materialise themselves, as experience has shown. We shall be glad if our fears prove untrue. Meanwhile the Committee has done well to ask the Commissioner to gather from the Railway companies information about the bridges they have built in those parts, and the expenditure on them. We shall then be in a position to know whether the Commissioner was justified in revising his estimates so many times, near doubling them in the end.

UNIVERSITY REFORMS

(BY DR. PURSHOTAMDAS T. PATEL)

While so much is talked about University reform the most fundamental reforms necessary in our whole educational system are neglected. No scheme for improving the standards and the methods of University education could be complete and effective without a simultaneous reform in education at all the different stages—primary, secondary, and higher. Indian education is an organic whole, we cannot attack the problems by compartments. The present system is so utterly inadequate that nothing less than a radical change through the entire structure will suffice for the regeneration of the nation. Commission and Committees are appointed to begin reforms from the top, while the natural course would appear from the bottom.

Building from the Bottom

No University can thrive unless primary and secondary education is in a sound state and unless it has right material to work upon, its work will be of an obviously inferior nature. So let us see how we can build up from the bottom a system of education suited to our conditions and requirements and in the light of the experiences in this sphere of such advanced countries as America, Germany, Japan and England. In the development of the Japanese educational system the authorities sent a number of able men to America and different countries of Europe to study their educational systems and report on them; this enabled them to evolve a system of their own, which whilst aiming at retaining the good points of all the others, cannot be said to be a copy of any one of them. Our conception of mental attitude for any fruitful inquiry into the ways and means of educational reforms and advancements requires an accurate survey of our own conditions and of the world conditions as they exist at the present moment. One should not think that the highest and most practical way of training youth can originate in the culture of other ages and countries or in the ideals conceived and laid down more or less arbitrarily and philosophically by theorists. We must take the world as it is and the aim set up must be of an outgrowth of existing conditions, based upon a consideration of what is already going on and upon the resources and the difficulties of the situation. Simply blind copying of foreign methods or grafting them on an unsuitable ground will not do. The improvement of any system of education must take complete cognizance of all the social, physical, economic, and political factors that prevail at any given moment in a country.

Economic Factors

Let us consider then in detail each of these factors as they prevail at this moment and then work out a system of education—primary, secondary, and higher which will in the highest degree prepare our countrymen for the duties of life, developing them physically, intellectually, and morally and improving their social and economical conditions. Economic factors must be taken into account first, as on them depends the quality and the quantity of education which can be imparted to the people. India is a poor country and compared with other countries the average income per head is hardly one-tenth of that in the other advanced countries. It would not be far wrong to say that where an average Indian earns a rupee an average European earns a pound. But there is a great potentiality for increase in this by giving an industrial and agricultural basis to our educational system. India is primarily an agricultural country and eighty per cent. of the population depend upon agriculture for their living and therefore no system of education can be regarded as sound which does not take agriculture into account. In consideration of the above factors we must give agricultural and industrial basis to our whole educational system, making it at the same time cheap and efficient. The existing primary, and secondary schools and colleges should be adopted for all kind of education according to the local needs. The impossible schemes of special and separate agricultural and technical schools, intermediate colleges, special Universities etc., costing lakhs of rupees have no place in a country so poor and so vast and difficult to organise.

Political and economical factors must co-operate with education if it is to be made efficient for the advancement of the country and the development of the self-governing institutions. The attainment and maintainance of Swarajya or responsible self-government depend upon an intelligent and educated electorate. If the people are to govern and it is the people that must govern always and every where, then the people must be educated and that, as quickly as possible. Here is a great opportunity for those people who want a national system of education developed on certain lines. They say that there are thousands of villages without any schools (the number estimated in the whole of India is seven lakhs) and that the population of the villages must be educated and one agrees with them; so why not start schools there and put their principles into practice and demonstrate that they are the best for the masses? Why not supplement whatever sort of education that exists to make the electorate literate and make the attainment of Swarajya quicker? The goal of Swaraj brings us to the Unity of India and the necessity of a common language—Lingua Franca. This is one of the most important questions to be decided in connection with a practical system of education a question which may be discussed on another occasion.

IRISH BILL

INTRODUCED IN COMMONS ON WEDNESDAY.

SECOND READING TO BE MOVED ON SEPT. 30

LONDON, Aug. 6.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Thomas announced that after fullest and frankest discussion with the South Irish Government it was decided to ask Parliament to meet on September 30th unless in the meantime the North Irish Government nominated a Commissioner on Boundary Commission. A Bill rectifying the Treaty was being introduced to-day and would be pressed forward.

Continuing, Mr. Thomas said that President Cosgrave wrote to Mr. MacDonald on 4th August stating that after fullest consultation with his colleagues he must urge upon the British Government the necessity of passing a Bill rectifying the Treaty before Parliament had adjourned and finally to remove the grave doubts and suspicions aroused in the minds of the Irish people by the long delay in appointing a Boundary Commission. Mr. MacDonald felt it was impossible to call Parliament at the end of the session to consider the legislation which was certain of being seriously opposed not merely in the House of Commons but also in the House of Lords without allowing time for reflection. Therefore, Mr. Henderson and Mr. Thomas went to Dublin and had fullest and frankest discussion with President Cosgrave and his colleagues, the result of which was that the Government had decided to ask Parliament to meet on 30th September instead of 31st October. Government on the 30th September would move the second reading of the Bill and, thereafter, use all its powers to pass it into law.—Reuter.

"GRAVE ISSUES."

Mr. Thomas did not pretend that the Free State Government were satisfied. He hoped that at least they would be able to satisfy the Irish people that the British Government and people meant to keep their faith. Government was most earnest and hoped that the North Ireland Government before 30th September would appoint a representative to the Boundary Commission rendering further progress of the Bill unnecessary. "Let there be no mistake. The issues are grave involving the honour and good faith of Britain. They are too serious to be the sport of Party controversy." (Cheers and countercheers). He hoped, therefore, that the Press and people would refrain from action calculated to inflame the old prejudices. Mr. Thomas formally introduced the Irish Free State confirmation Agreement Bill which was read the first time.—Reuter.

LONDON, August 7

The text of the Government's Irish Boundary Bill reveals the agreement signed on August 4th between Mr. MacDonald and President Cosgrave embodying the arrangement now embodied in the Bill.—Reuter.

COMMISSIONER ON BOUNDARY COMMISSION

POWER OF APPOINTMENT CONFERRED ON GOVT. BY BILL.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

"Irish Bill which was introduced in the House of Commons to-day confers on the British Government power to appoint a Commissioner on the Boundary Commission on behalf of North Ireland.—Reuter.

BI AMMA'S ILLNESS.

CONDITION GRAVE.

Maulana Shaukat Ali has received the following telegram from Rampur in connection with Bi Amma's illness:—"Bi Amma unconscious. Cold perspiration. Condition grave."

Maulana Shaukat Ali and his son are leaving for Rampur to-day.

MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE INDISPOSED.

POLITICAL AGENT'S VISIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 7.

Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, Agent to the Governor-General, arrived here yesterday afternoon apparently via Pothanur and Negapatam. His Highness's indisposition is causing anxiety. The Agent went to the Palace in the evening and enquired. The Dewan and Darbar Physician explained the situation.

COUNCIL ADJOURNES SINE DIE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRIVANDRUM, August 7.

When Travancore Legislative Council met to-day at 11-30 the Dewan, who is the President of the Council, announced that the Council was adjourned sine die on account of the grave condition of His Highness the Maharaja's health. This is the first public and authorised statement regarding the Maharaja's illness.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: There is no tedious wait for hot water.

1831

AIR FORCE IN IRAQ

JUSTIFICATION FOR USE

WHITE PAPER PUBLISHED.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The justification for the use of an air force in Iraq appears in a White Paper issued to-day, Mr. Thomson declaring that its employment had enabled highly centralised yet comprehensive intelligence to be collected which was the essence of a wise and economic control. As regards the accusation of wrongful bombing, Mr. Thomson states that action was not employed until police action had failed. Bombing was only resorted to after open and armed defiance, when a full warning had been given enabling the tribes in many cases to withdraw from the affected area. Thus compulsion exercised on the air arm rested more on the damage to the morale than the number of actual casualties which were less than what would have been caused by ground expeditions in the same circumstances.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO EARTH TREMORS IN KENYA.

TWO RIVERS SPLIT INTO 3 EXTENSIVE GULLIES.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Nairobi.—The earth tremors felt in Kenya became severe shocks in the northern districts of Samburu and Turkana where natives report that a large meteor has fallen. Tribesmen are bringing cattle to the south for water, because the convulsion split Turkana and Sugota rivers at their juncture into three extensive gullies. Water in each is now hot and undrinkable. The convulsion also filled the neighbouring ravine with hot boulders.—Reuter.

GERMAN MEMORANDUM

ALLIED COUNCIL'S DELIBERATIONS

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The Allied Council of 14 members considered the report of conversations between Germons and Allies with reference to the German memorandum. The report is described as distinctly encouraging in character and as narrowing down, considerably, the number of points requiring handling.—Reuter.

REVUE STAR'S TOUR IN THE EAST.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The Revue stars, Lee White and Clay Smith, have arranged to tour the East in season 1924-25 under the auspices of Messrs. James Mograth, Ltd.

The places to be visited will include Bombay, Calcutta and Rangoon.—Reuter.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION OPENED IN OTTAWA.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Ottawa.—Over 2,000 people were present at the opening of the British Association. Sir David Bruce, in his presidential address dealt with preventive measures for diseases. The Prince of Wales sent a message congratulating the Association upon its broad interest in the imperial problem showing that its result would be great and should be extended for the benefit of the Empire.—Reuter.

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

RETURNS IN NOVEMBER.

From information received in Lahore, it is believed that Lala Lajpat Rai will be returning to India in the last week of November.

PICKETING OF LIQUOR SHOPS ULTRA VIRES.

MUNICIPAL COUNSEL'S OPINION.

With reference to the notice of motion given by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta asking the Corporation to spend a sum of Rs! 10,000 for picketing the liquor shops in F and G Wards of the City, the question was referred to Council for his opinion, and the latter now states that the use of the Municipal money for that purpose would be *ultra vires* of the Corporation.

ARGENTANIAN AVIATORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, August 7.

The Argentanian airmen made a start for Calcutta at 8-15 this morning but as the machine was running along soft ground and about to take off the wheels sank in mud softened by the previous night's rain and the engine stopped. The propeller was shattered, one end sinking almost three feet in the mud.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 7.

After fixing a new propeller which the airmen carried Major Pedro Zanni made a start for Calcutta at nine o'clock but while circling the aerodrome before rising the left wheel sank in soft ground and brought the machine to a halt. The machine was pulled out and rose in the air at 9-20 on its way to Calcutta.

ANGLO-SOVIET AGREEMENT.

TERMS OF COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL TREATIES.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE OPPOSITION FIZZLES OUT.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The official announcement of the failure of the Anglo-Soviet negotiations on Tuesday was followed by an official announcement of success last evening. But when Mr. Ponsonby stated the terms of the agreement surprise was succeeded by mystification. Parliament had met for the penultimate day of a remarkable session under the impression that the Russian Conference after its final all night session had resulted in a hopeless breakdown. Suddenly, when Mr. Clynes announced early in the evening that an agreement had been reached and signed the House gasped. Mr. Clynes's statement was subsequently denied and re-affirmed in the lobbies. Messages flew between the House of Commons and the Foreign Office and a report came back that the resumed Conference was still sitting and that conclusion had not been reached. Later in the evening Mr. Ponsonby arrived in the House from Whitehall and announced that an agreement had been reached. It had been a race against time. He was obviously ill at ease in explaining the nature of the preliminary agreements designed to lead to ultimate agreements.—Reuter.

DEBATE IN COMMONS.

LONDON, August 7.

Parliament which should have been adjourned yesterday was forced to meet to-day as a consequence of the vigorous Conservative and Liberal opposition to the Russian Treaty last evening. At the outset of the debate to-day, the Opposition secured a ruling from the Speaker that the abortive draft of the Treaty on which the Russian negotiations broke down must be published. Sir Robert Horne evoked angry Ministerial cries and the Opposition cheers while urging that the agreed draft Treaty should not be signed till Parliament reassembled.—Reuter.

Mr. MacDonald emphasised that the signature of the Treaty did not involve the sanction of the Commons. Government pledged themselves to produce the Treaties and lay them before Parliament for acceptance or rejection. Government was anxious that not a clause, provision or line in the Treaties should be operative until the House had sanctioned them and the House, in fairness, ought to allow the agreement to be signed. Otherwise, an extraordinary and intolerable precedent would be established. He could not assent to that. The Opposition was unable to point to a single thing that would come into operation as a result of mere signature.

At this stage the whole Liberal Front Bench including Mr. Lloyd George left the House, presumbly to consult regarding their attitude.

Mr. MacDonald after pointing out that the House had to accept or reject the Lausanne Treaty as it stood and gave a pledge that Government would not follow the Lausanne precedent and would not insert a clause that every word, line and provision of the present Treaty must be accepted *en bloc* or rejected altogether. The House could amend, consider, pass or reject what had been done. He particularly urged the Conservatives not hastily on the last day of the session to set a precedent.

Mr. Morel said, the whole of the Labour Party enthusiastically supported Mr. MacDonald in refusing to be placed in a position of inferiority in negotiations compared with his predecessors. He characterised Mr. Lloyd George's attitude in attacking the Treaty and pretending to sympathise with the Russian people as revolting.

Sir Robert Horne said the world's belief that the signature of the British Ministers would be confirmed by the Commons obviously did not appertain to a minority Government.

Mr. MacDonald interrupted pointing out he had pledged that this treaty could be amended.

Mr. Jowett (Liberal) while criticising the Treaty indicated that the Liberals were unlikely to support the Conservatives' efforts to delay the signature.

Mr. MacDonald here left the House.

Mr. Clynes asserted that it was a constitutional fight. Government had completed the initial stage in an honest endeavour to restore the Anglo-Russian relations. He appealed to the Commons to pass to the adjournment discussion.

Mr. Lloyd George said, the grounds for the last evening's adjournment were complied with when the Prime Minister stated that the Treaties would be available to the House. Mr. Lloyd George, therefore, supported Mr. Clynes's appeal that the House should discuss the adjournment.

The Commons thereupon passed the third reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill, finally passing the financial provisions for the year. It is unlikely that any vote as regards Russia that the Opposition may press during the adjournment debate will have any political significance even if the Liberals were to support the Conservatives which is unlikely. Consequently, the Russian debate is virtually dead and a vote is unlikely.—Reuter.

DEBATE FIZZLES OUT.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The Government will probably resign if defeated in the debate on the Russian Treaty to-day.

The Russian debate fizzled out when Mr. Lloyd George supported the appeal of Mr. Clynes to discuss the adjournment.—Reuter.

SCORNFUL RECEPTION.

LORD CHANCELLOR'S IGNORANCE.

LONDON, August 7.

Scornful reception has been given to the proposed Anglo-Soviet Treaties both inside the Commons and outside. Mr. Ponsonby's speech was several times interrupted by derisive laughter. Mr. Lloyd George's unsparing denunciation of the treaty which he described as a fake finds considerable though apparently not unanimous support of his party. The Conservatives, on the contrary are united in their condemnation. Adjournment of the debate was pressed to enable Mr. MacDonald to attend and address the House to-day.

The peculiar fact is that subsequent to Mr. Ponsonby's speech in the Commons Lord Haldane questioned by Lord Curzon in the Lords professed ignorance of any agreement having been reached. Government's only friends in the morning Press are the "Daily News" which is mildly sympathetic and the "Daily Herald" which is in high feather.—Reuter.

IRONICAL SPEECHES

GEORGEAN THREAT OF LIBERAL OPPOSITION

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Speeches on the Russian debate in the House of Commons to-day were mostly ironical.

Mr. Ronald McNeil congratulated Mr. Ponsonby on his four months' onerous negotiations which had resulted in the information that Soviets and bond-holders had agreed to negotiate. He said that the whole thing was an utter farce and the promise of a guarantee loan was a scandal.

Mr. Lloyd George complained about the lack of information and twitted Mr. Ponsonby that he was going to sign, tomorrow, something of which he had not the ghost of an idea to-night. He asked how much we were going to write down the debts and what was the extent of the proposed loan. He declared that Liberals would oppose the proposal of a guarantee loan which we would not grant to any other of our Allies.—Reuter.

CONSERVATIVES' OPPOSITION

MR BALDWIN'S THREAT

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Mr. Baldwin, at Hemel Hempstead, dwelt upon the assurances repeatedly given to Ulster that no changes would be made in her position. He pointed out that Ulster was not signatory of the Irish Treaty and appealed to President Cosgrave to move in the same direction towards Sir J. Craig who had always shown willingness to move himself. He concluded by saying that Conservatives would oppose to their utmost any Bill changing the character of the Boundary Commission as laid down in the Treaty.—Reuter.

THE HOPE OF GOVERNMENT

LEAFIELD, Aug. 6.

Mr. Thomas, Colonial Secretary, announced in the House of Commons that Parliament which adjourns to-morrow for the holidays will meet again on September 30th, in order to pass the Government Bill, the purpose of which is to overcome the difficulty created by the unwillingness of the Ulster Government to nominate a member of the Irish Boundary Commission provided by the Anglo-Irish Treaty. He said, however, that Government hoped that, meanwhile, Ulster would see its way to appoint a representative on the Commission and, therefore, render the progress of the Bill unnecessary. Mr. Thomas referred to the unsuccessful Conference held recently in London between the representatives of the British, Irish Free States and the Ulster Government.—B.O.W.

MR. CLYNES INTIMATES SETTLEMENT.

TERMS OF COMMERCIAL TREATY

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The first intimation of a settlement was made by Mr. Clynes who apologised for Mr. Ponsonby's inability to make the pro-

(Continued on next page.)

HAVOC CAUSED BY FLOODS.

NEED OF ORGANISED RELIEF.

BOMBAY'S RESPONSE.

A preliminary meeting of the residents of Bombay who deeply sympathise with the sufferings of the thousands of people that have been severely affected by the unprecedented and heavy floods in some of the districts in South India was held on Thursday evening at the Servants of India Society, with a view to concert measures for the organization of relief and collections of funds, Sir G. K. Parekh, Kt. presided.

The Chairman said Malabar like Karra was an extremely fertile country. Unfortunately the riots that occurred three years ago had brought about a disaster which would take some years to bring that country to its original condition. This was followed by the present misfortune which had made about 15,000 men homeless and about a lac to lac and a half of people were affected by the destruction. The people of Bombay have always been the first to come forward to alleviate the sufferings of the people in distress and he hoped Bombay would again do its duty. He urged the people of Bombay to generously help those in distress and reduced to the condition of starvation.

Mr. G. K. Deodhar then explaining the situation said hundreds and thousands of men, women and children in South India were crying for help and he hoped so far as Bombay was concerned their cries would not go unheeded. Many residents of Bombay asked the Servants of India Society to collect information in regard to the distress caused by floods and his enquiries revealed very harrowing tales. Distress and devastation were very widespread, though the exact number of sufferers was not yet ascertained. He had already received promises to the extent of Rs. 5,000 from some charitable ladies and gentlemen in Bombay and Rs. 1,500 had already been collected and also some clothings. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu had thought it better to convene a meeting through the Sheriff of Bombay and he agreed with the idea as this was a matter in which political, religious and sectarian differences should be put aside. He had already received promises of even volunteers and he urged the citizens of Bombay to do their best to promote the charitable object for which the meeting was called.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, then moved: "This meeting of the residents of Bombay sympathises with the sufferers by floods in South India and appeals to all charitably disposed people to do their utmost in extending help to their brethren in the flood affected districts of the Madras Presidency and the Indian States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin in their present hour of trial.

Mr. Jayakar said there were three important beggars in India: the first was Mahatma Gandhi, the second was Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and the third was Mr. Deodhar. Scarcely before the meeting was called and started on its legs Mr Deodhar had already received promises of help to the extent of Rs. 5,000 besides some cash and wearing apparel. Mr. Deodhar's voice for help always prevailed and he had no doubt the residents of Bombay would respond generously to his appeal.

Dr. Nadgir seconded and the resolution was carried.

Mr. K. Natarajan then moved:—

"That a South Indian Flood Relief Central Fund, Bombay, be started and a committee consisting of the following office-bearers and members with power to add be the Working Committee be formed to collect contributions and other help towards the Fund and to adopt suitable and necessary measures to administer relief of a supplementary character in all possible ways, through non-official agency co-operating with official and other agencies wherever possible and necessary by sending workers whenever required, to take all other necessary steps to achieve the above mentioned and other incidental objects and to request the members of the Servants of India Society all over the country especially those stationed in the flooded area, to carry out the above-mentioned objects in conjunction with other public bodies."

MAHATMA'S ATTITUDE MISREPRESENTED.

Mr. Natarajan said Mahatma Gandhi's attitude towards the relief of those in distress had been very much misrepresented in some quarters. It was said that Mahatma Gandhi spoke in a public meeting at Ahmedabad that he was asked for relief from Madras and his reply was "spin charkha." Mr. Natarajan said this was a most extraordinary pronouncement to come from a public man of the eminence of Mahatma Gandhi and therefore he wrote to Mahatmaji on the subject and his reply was as under:

Dear Mr. Natarajan, I thank you for your letter. I did see the cutting your have kindly sent me. I felt like shooting the reporter when I saw the wire. But as it is against my creed to do so I subsided and believed that no sane man or woman would credit me with any such absurd remark. There is no mention of the wheel in any of my wires. How can there be? The wheel may assist when the people have settled down on dry land and have recovered from the nervous prostration that must have over taken thousands of our countrymen. What I did say to the people of Ahmedabad was that the work was beyond the capacity of any private agency but if they would send me money I would see that it went to the proper quarters. I added that all of the bearers rich or poor could spin for their naked countrymen and women, send me the yarn and I would undertake to see that it was

(Continued on page 8.)

DIARCHY MUST GO.

MR. S. M. CHITNAVIS' EVIDENCE.

REFORMS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

Mr. S. M. Chitnavis, ex-Minister from the Central Provinces, was examined by the Reforms Enquiry Committee to-day. Mr. Chitnavis was in Government service and rose to the position of a Deputy Commissioner. Then he entered the Legislative Council and was appointed a Minister during the life of the first Council and reappointed Minister after the second election, but resigned in March owing to the Swarajist attitude. He is a landlord.

Mr. Chitnavis advocated the grant of full responsibility in the Provinces and partial responsibility in the Government of India by excluding from popular control the Foreign and Political Department and the Army. He was in favour of relaxation of the Governor's control over the Ministers, statutory enforcement of corporate responsibility of the Ministers, a united purse with the power of control by the Legislature over the purse, removal of the control of the Finance Department from the member of the Executive Council and relaxation of the existing financial, legislative and administrative control over the Ministers.

Questioned by the President, witness admitted that the electorate was generally illiterate, particularly the vast population termed the depressed classes, but explained in reply to Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru that interests of the unenfranchised masses and the enfranchised electorate were the same and that the former were not sacrificed by the latter. He admitted that in practice control of the Finance Department had not hit the Transferred subjects and he had no grievance against the allocation of funds between the Reserved and the Transferred repartments, but he felt that this was perhaps due to the fact that there was no money to spend and, therefore, no occasion for dispute. While admitting that under the Diarchy both the Ministers and the Legislative Council had gained a training, he did not agree with Sir Arthur Froom that they should get more training under the present system, because it was not congenial for developing responsibility. At present, he said, there were only two parties—Government *versus* the people, and unless full responsibility was conceded the party system could not be developed. He recognised that responsibility might mean some mistakes, but it was by mistakes that they would learn Government.

DIARCHY IS INCURABLE.

Replying to Mr. Jinnah, Dr. Sapru and Dr. Paranjpye, witness said, Diarchy was incurable and must go and that nothing else would meet the situation. Witness admitted in reply to the President and Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith that his complaints against the Finance Department and the powers of the Governors and the higher authorities were more theoretical than those felt in practice. He was opposed to the resumption of the Transferred subjects as Reserved subjects. When the existing deadlock in the Central Provinces was pointed out by the President, witness said, either they could go again to the electorate or carry on the administration as at present. He believed that as soon as diarchy was ended, the majority in the C. P. Council, which contained some of the best men from the Province, would accept office. Replying to Sir Muhamed Shafi he admitted that a number of his demands could be met without amending the Act.

Dr. Sapru and Mr. Jinnah pointed out that they did not subscribe to the implication in Sir Muhamed's question that the enquiry was limited to the four corners of the Act. Answering the Maharaja of Burdwan, witness said that merely granting to the Ministers privileges enjoyed by the members of Government would not meet the situation.

DETAILED REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Reforms Inquiry Committee held its first public sitting to-day when it examined for three and a quarter hours Mr. S. M. Chitnavis, ex-Minister from the Central Provinces. Mr. Chitnavis stood for the grant of full responsibility in the Provinces and partial responsibility in the Government of India, relaxation of Governor's control over Ministers, statutory enforcement of corporate responsibility of Ministers, an united purse, but removal of the control of the Finance Department from the member of the Executive Council and relaxation of the existing financial legislative and administrative control over Ministers.

Answering Sir Alexander Muddiman, Mr. Chitnavis said that he was a Deputy Commissioner before entering the Council and thus had considerable experience of official business. He was Minister for the first three years and was re-appointed Minister after the second election till March, 1924, when owing to the attitude of the Council the Ministers had to resign.

The President drew the attention of the witness to a statement in his memorandum about electorate whereupon witness confirmed his opinion that although the urban electorate was more advanced than the rural, generally speaking the electorate was illiterate. In the Legislative Council there

(Continued on next page.)

GOVT. AND PRIMARY EDUCATION.

CORPORATION'S CLAIMS IGNORED.

APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY CHIEF ACCOUNTANT.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. A considerable amount of time was spent in the discussion of a temporary appointment of Deputy Chief Accountant, and communal considerations were brought in. More than 75 minutes were spent in this discussion, but in the end the recommendation of the Standing Committee was adopted. Mr. Fazal Rahimtoola moved the proposition about the introduction of compulsory education in the two Wards of the city, negotiations regarding which were going on with Government for some time past. He intimated to Government the strength of the Corporation's legal position, and in the meantime asked them to notify the scheme in the two Wards of the city.

ACTING DEPUTY CHIEF ACCOUNTANT.

The Commissioner wrote to the Corporation that as Mr. W. E. Waite, Chief Accountant, was going on leave for nine months, Mr. M R. Tambe should be appointed in his place and that Mr. V. V. Shaligram should take Mr. Tambe's place.

Mr. Meyer Nissim moved that the leave might be given, and that Mr. Tambe and Mr. Shaligram should be appointed in the two places mentioned.

Dr. M. C. Javle seconded.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved an amendment referring the matter to the Establishment Committee for report after consideration. Mr. Boman-Behram said great injustice was done to older employees of the Corporation by this action, and they should rectify the error. Mr. Antia was superior to Mr. Shaligram both in educational attainments and service. They should not do an injustice to a servant of the Corporation, he said.

Mr. P. J. Marzban seconded.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved another amendment that the question of Mr. Tambe's salary be referred back to the Standing Committee. Mr. Jamnadas said Mr. Tambe was getting as allowance Rs. 200, but as Acting Chief Accountant he would get Rs. 150 less than he was getting now and that injustice required to be corrected. Mr. Marzban had asked them not to excite communal feelings, but that very day he had written a three-column leader in his paper exciting the worst kind of racial feeling. A leader on such a trivial question! All he could say to Mr. Marzban was: Physician heal thyself! It was most regrettable that Mr. Marzban should do this. The Commissioner had recommended to them the fittest man for the post.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla seconding said the Standing Committee had acted according to the wishes of the Commissioner.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said he was startled at the proposition put forward by Mr Haveliwalla who had told them that they had accepted the person recommended by the Commissioner. It was a sorry show, he thought. Simply because a man had been recommended to them by the Commissioner they had accepted him without any enquiry! He hoped no racial feelings would be raised in this question. (Laughter.) He wanted to know why Mr. Antia was not appointed in the place, for successive Commissioners, except Mr. Clayton, had spoken highly of him. But simply because he was recommended by the Commissioner without making enquiry, they were appointing Mr. Shaligram. He saw Rao Bahadur Pai getting up, but they knew that Mr. Pai had got into the Standing Committee on the wings of the caucus, keeping out more deserving candidates. It was a pity that they should stab Mr. Antia behind his back and supersede him.

Rao Bahadur Pai regretted that there was not a single speech free from racial feeling. But were they going to trust the Municipal Commissioner, or hear all kinds of stories?

Mr. Gulabchand Deychand deprecated racial feelings being brought into the discussion. They had, however, heard no cogent reasons for superseding Mr. Antia who was senior to others, as he had put in 21 years' service.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla agreed with Mr. Gulabchand and regretted that Mr. Antia should be superseded even for a few months.

APPOINT THE BEST MAN.

Mr. B. T. Desai said they should appoint the best man available. Every speaker had said that he did not want to raise racial feelings, but then they had referred to the respective merits of the candidates. Mr. Dumasia was in the Corporation for a number of years, and yet he had failed to find out the defects of the executive. He thought those who lived in glass houses should not throw stones at others.

The Municipal Commissioner said it was difficult to discharge his responsibility in regard to his staff, without some one making references to caste or colour. His staff, he was sure, would bear him out that he never condemned any one without hearing him. He had recommended Mr. Shaligram because he wanted to do so and he did not want to read the confidential report against Mr. Antia which he had in his hand, and with which three successive officers concurred. All those facts were known to the Standing Committee when they came to their decision. He had in his hand a very confidential report, which he thought it would be unfair to the public to read there.

Mr. Dumasia: Why not read it. ("Order, order.")

The President: You might bring a separate motion!

Mr. Dumasia: I will bring a motion.

The Commissioner said when the permanent appointment was going to be made the claims of Mr. Bird who was senior to Mr. Shaligram would be considered, as he was now serving under the Retrenchment officer. About Mr. Jamnadas's amendment, he said, by this acting appointment, Mr. Tambe was likely to be a loser, as he would be deprived of the personal allowance which they had given him, and, therefore, they might do him some justice by keeping his allowance.

Mr. J. B. Petit accepted the recommendation of the Standing Committee, as he did not think that if Mr. Antia was a capable officer, his claims would have been overlooked by three successive officers.

Mr. K. F. Nariman thought that the Commissioner had treated the question calmly, and dispassionately and he regretted that some members had brought in racial feelings. He hoped that they would not do so in future. But before condemning Mr. Antia they ought to have given him opportunity to put his own side of the case. Before condemning Mr. Antia on the reports of the executive they should have heard him. He had served for 21 years and acted as Deputy Accountant for six months already and how often had they condemned officers on the reports of the executive? He thought they should send the question to the Establishment Committee.

Mr. Jamnadas's amendment together with the original proposition was adopted.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtoola asked for and obtained priority to consider his report as one of the representatives appointed to confer with Government in connection with Government's liability for a portion of the expenditure on primary education in the city.

Mr. Fazal moved that the letter from one of the representatives appointed by the Corporation to confer with the Government be recorded. That in reply to the correspondence ending with the letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated 12th March, 1924, the President be requested to inform Government that the Corporation had been advised to institute legal proceedings to enforce their claim and they intended to do so, unless Government were prepared to undertake their liability under the terms of agreement arrived at between the parties in the correspondence ending with Government letter dated 10th February, 1919, and in view of the decision the Corporation felt that no useful purpose would be served by deputing their representatives to discuss this matter with Government. That the President be requested to invite the attention of Government to his letter dated 23rd June, 1924, in which Government had been requested to accord their sanction to the necessary notification being issued by the Corporation for the introduction of free and compulsory primary education in F and G Wards of the city, and to request Government that they would be pleased to issue the necessary orders in the matter.

Mr. Fazal said the matter required their very careful attention. The Corporation had appointed their representatives as far back as February, 1923, with a view that some compromise might be effected between the Government and the Corporation. Unfortunately, after two or three meetings Government informed the representatives that they had legal advice for that, as far as the claim of the Corporation was concerned, they should not pay it to the Corporation. The Corporation's representatives then had no other course open but to take counsel's opinion on the matter and they were told that the Corporation could enforce their claims in a Court of law. The counsel had told them that in spite of the change in the Government of India Act, 1919, the Corporation's claim still remained, and if they filed a suit against Government, their claim would be sustained. The Corporation did not want to be harsh with Government and he wanted to give them time to consider their position. The Corporation's case was strong and he hoped Government would put no obstacles in the way of the Corporation introducing compulsory education in the city, a resolution to which effect they had passed two years ago. (He wanted to quote the Education Minister's speech last year on the subject of education, but the President said it had nothing to do with the proposition.) Continuing he said successive Governors who had dined with their Presidents had always wished to co-operate with the Corporation and had said that they would do everything in their power to further the cause of education. It was time that this lip sympathy ceased, and something real was done.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya seconded.

Dr. M. C. Javle said the time had come for them to ascertain from Government whether they were going to notify the Corporation's scheme. He did not mind if the Corporation spent a lakh or two more, but they wanted education to be introduced at once.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik wanted them to proceed with caution, as he did not like the threat of legal proceedings against Government.

The resolution was then passed.

The Corporation then adjourned to 3-40 p.m. to-day.

RAILWAY BREACHES IN THE PUNJAB

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, August 7.

The line between Sheik Ismail and Mahmudkote has been breached at several places. Transhipment is impossible. The duration of the block is unknown. Running of passenger trains between Mahmudkote and Ghaziabad has been suspended until further advice.

Kronstad.—The Orange Free State County Districts Team defeated the British Rugby Union Team by 6 points to nil. —Reuter.

The death is announced of Earl Ducie formerly Colonial Secretary and Minister of Public Instruction, Queensland.—Reuter.

HONORARIUM TO SIR M. VISVESVARAYA.

(Continued from page 5.)

endeavour gradually to cause the removal of the existin gbusinesses there to as well as to refuse permission for the inception of new business of the kind in any save the areas prescribed. I understand that you contemplate the establishment of certain areas in which certain trades are to be allowed. If this is the case, I should be much obliged if you would inform me at your early convenience of the exact nature of your proposals. You will, no doubt, wish to work in harmony with the other public bodies concerned and I would suggest though very tentatively some such distribution as the following. All larger businesses dealing with metal of all kind, large flour-mills and casting-works should be accommodated as far as possible on the Bombay Port Trust estate at Sewri. Smaller factories of the same description should be located on the City Improvement Trust estate in the same neighbourhood and all other licensable trades which are not to be removed beyond the limits of the island should be accommodated on the industrial zones to be prescribed within existing Municipal limits. The suggested classification is of course very rough, but I am of opinion that if it were accepted, we would have an adequate criterion by which individual cases might be fairly judged as they arise. If you agree with this view, I should be obliged if you would inform me of the position and extent of the area which you would find it possible to make available for such industrial purposes. At a later stage I would suggest that a conference of the principal officers of the various bodies concerned might be called to dicuss the arrangements in more detail."

CLASSIFICATION LICENSED TRADES ACCORDING TO SITE.

1. Offensive trades to be prohibited absolutely in the Island and City so far as new applications are concerned. Established businesses to be removed within a stated period to sites to be reserved in Salsette.
   a. Tanneries.
   b. Knackries and Slaughter Houses.
   c. Places where animal offal, fat or blood is treated and prepared for sale in the following processes:—
      1. Bone boiling, pressing and cleaning.
      2. Soap boiling.
      3. Gut scraping.
      4. Tripe boiling, offal cleaning.
      5. Fat, tallow melting, candle making.
      6. Ghee making.
      7. Fell mongering.
      8. Fish skin scraping.

   Note.—The term offal as used by butchers includes the hide, feet, head and horns.
   d. Manure factories.
   e. Paper making.
   f. Rag sorting and cleaning.
   g. Flax cleaning, pressing.
   h. Wool cleaning and pressing of fleeces.
2. Trades dangerous to the public owing to risk of fire and explosion to be permitted only in places remote from crowded localities.
   a. The making of:
      1. Blasting powder.
      2. Dynamite.
      3. Fireworks.
      4. Gas.
      5. Gunpowder.
      6. Pitch and tar.
3. Trades offensive in a lesser degree to be permitted within the island, but only on sites remote from dwelling houses other than those provided for the workers.
   a. The making of:—
      1. Cowdung cakes.
      2. Bricks or tiles.
      3. Lime.
      4. Sugar refineries.
4. Noisy trades to be strictly confined to those quarters where they already exist and to include—

   Tin, copper and blacksmiths.

   The making of:—

   Aluminium goods, iron safes, iron and tin trunks.

   The grinding, cutting, working or polishing of sheet metal glass, stone, marble or metal.
5. Trades to be limited to areas in the neighbourhood of large mills, "Factory or mill area."
   1. Dye-works.
   2. Cleaning, pressing, manufacturing cotton seeds, cotton waste or cotton.
6. Prohibited under dwelling houses and limited to areas where such trades are already established in considerable numbers.

   Casting metals.

   Smelting of metals.

   Extraction of metals from ornaments, etc.

   Matches, making of.
7. Limited to industrial areas.

   Making of:—
   a. Aerated waters.
   b. Ghee.
   c. Oil cloth.
   d. Pottery.
   e. Vegetable oil.
8. In baking, grain parching and sweetmeat making, the nuisance is limited to the effect of heat from the fires. Prohibition under dwelling rooms is all that is necessary.
9. Machinery driven by steam, electric and petrol power should be prohibited under dwelling rooms and limited to industrial areas.

GUILTY OF BREACH O TRUST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 7.

Two years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 3,000 was the sentence passed by the First Class Magistrate of Lahore against one S. D. Chamier, late Manager of Army Mansions at Lahore Contonment who was put on trial for criminal breach of trust in respect of alleged embezzlement of funds belonging to Army Canteen Board. The fine when realised will be paid to Army Mansions.

HAVOC CA SED BY FLOODS.

(Continued from page 7.)

used for the relief of the sufferers. The fact is the news has stunned me. I am fretting with myself for our utter incapacity when nature delivers her stunning blows. It is my unquenchable belief in the utter goodness of the deity that makes me hope for good even out of this seeming calamity and prevents me from becoming a raving maniac.

Principal Mackenzie of Wilson College in seconding said some students had approached him who volunteered help, but in the absence of any organization he was unable to advise them. He hoped some European businessman also will be co-opted on the committee so that he may influence other European businessmen to assist the distressed by substantial funds.

Mr. Gulabchand Deochand supported and the resolution was carried.

The office-bearers named were Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy president, Messrs. S. T. Sheppard and M. R. Jayakar, vice-presidents, Mr. K. Natarajan Chairman, Working Committee, Mr. G. K. Deodhar, Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer and ten members on the committee and ten hon. secretaries.

Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Govindji then moved and Mr. Parulker seconded. "That an account of this fund be opened with the Imperial Bank of India, Sandhurst Road Branch, in the name of (1) The Chairman of the working committee, (2) The Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. G. K. Deodhar, (3) the Hon. Treasurer Sheth Madhowjee Damodher Thackersey and (4) the Hon. Secretary Mr. C S Deole and the same be operated upon by any two; and the receipts be passed by any of the Secretaries or the Treasurer or the Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer. The resolution was carried.

Some more resolutions in regard to the working of the Committees were then passed and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

SITUATION IN AFFECTED AREA.

Mr. G. K. Deodhar has received the following telegram from Mr. R. Suryanarayan Rao, Senior Member, Servants of India Society, Madras.

With reference to Mr. Deodhar's telegram Suryanarayan Rao consulted friends regarding mode and machinery for distributing relief, as area, affected is large there is scope for number of organisations to carry on relief work without overlapping. However, it is suggested if enough funds are forthcoming Servants of India may help existing agencies giving grants for non-sectarian relief and undertake direct work wherever necessary. Presence of Kodand Rao will be very helpful and enable Madras Branch to place one member in each affected District. From accounts received condition of affairs in affected area is distinctly bad. Fields are mostly under water will be unfit for cultivation till sand removed. There will be no crop till January next. Canals, waterways etc. swept away. Tenants mostly Panchamas living on cultivation on terms fixed from time to time and landless labourers are the worst sufferers. They have lost their all and utterly destitute. Cannot get help from any source as everyone pleads losses; therefore, immediate distribution of rice till labour is available clothing for men and women and children. Grants for rebuilding huts supplementing Government help, medical relief to prevent spread of epidemics. There are some measures of relief urgently necessary. It is suggested presence of Seva Sadan workers to work among women will be appreciated. In spite of Government measures profiteering prevails on a large scale. Opening cheap grain shops will be another source of help. For all this suffering Madras looks once more to Bombay for brotherly sympathy and generous response in her hour of distress.

FLOODS AGAIN.

POSTAL MOTOR BUSES HELD UP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Aug. 7.

The Palamanthole River has been flooded again as a result of torrential rains and strong winds of 5th instant. Motor buses conveying postal mails to Shoranur have been held up at Perintalamanna since 5th instant and the Superintendent of Post Offices, Malabar Division, has proceeded to the spot to study the situation. The River Veliyapuzha near Kadalundi is also in floods. News reaches from Vadagara that owing to cyclonic disturbances there on 5th instant many house-roofs were blown away and trees uprooted.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, August 7.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President, Peoples' Flood Relief Fund, in the course of an appeal says, "Now that the floods are subsiding it is the time for relief. People have been thrown out of employment. Unless generous hearted public come to their rescue immediately and subscribe substantially position in affected areas will become day by day more and more acute."

DISTRESS IN MALABAR.

HELP URGENTLY NEEDED.

Seth Yakub Hasan, Hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee has received the following telegram from the Secretary the Moplah Amelioration Committee, Madras: "Malabar condition appalling. The Collector says fifty thousand houses destroyed. Crops many thousand acres lost. Ten lakhs necessary for subsistance and housing. Immediate relief imperative. Kindly save from starvation and death the population of the affected area majority of whom are Moplahs."

DIARCHY MUST GO.

(Continued from previous page.)

were no parties and he strongly believed that the party system could not be developed without the introduction of responsibility. There were about a dozen of his followers, but generally Ministers had to depend upon official support to avoid defeat. There was no Ministry in the proper sense, as there was no corporate responsibility. The Government of India Act, said Mr. Chitnavis, did not seem to recognise corporate responsibility.

President: Is there anything in the Government of India Act which prevents joint responsibility of the Ministers?

Witness: It does not clearly recognise it. There should be a statutory provision to that effect.

The President suggested that the responsibility of the Ministers was rather a matter for co-action than for a provision by law. The President next referred to the complaint made by Mr. Chitnavis' colleague (Mr. Kelkar) in his statement that he was not consulted on the question on Excise policy, witness contended that the question was decided at a Cabinet meeting comprising of both the halves. Resolutions concerning both the Reserved and Transferred halves were generally discussed jointly before the Council session and a decision of the Government as a whole was arrived at and supported by Government vote in the Council. Practically the Ministers relied on this vote for carrying their measures. This position of the Ministers was weak and he wanted a convention to be set up that on the question of the Transferred subjects officials shall not vote so that the Ministers would remain or go out according as they carried majority with them or not. This would conduce to the growth of party system as the Ministers and their opposition must develop their following can overrule the Finance Department, did he not do so in this instance?

Witness: Yes, the Governor overruled the Department after witness had spoken strongly to the Governor about it.

The President then referred to Mr. Chitnavis' statement that the appointment of a joint Finance Secretary on behalf of the Ministers would have led to difficulties because this officer would be considered by the Department as a spy and would have to look to same Department for his future promotion. The President pointed out that this officer could serve as an expert adviser to the Ministers. Witness said in C. P. in any case they could not appoint one as there was no money to spend. The President further asked whether there was any ground for the witness' statement that the Finance Department could keep the Transferred side on reduced rations had that happened in C. P. Witness replied that his relations with the Finance Department were cordial, but the Department possessed wide power and he wanted to guard against its use in future. On the question of restrictions of high authorities complained of by witness in his memorandum the President asked whether Mr. Chitnavis considered control over the question of borrowing and taxation unreasonable. Witness said the former was alright but control over taxation was some time unreasonable. He proposed no alteration in the Schedule 2 nor did he think that any change was needed in Rule 49 defining the control of Sir Alexander Muddiman next referred to Mr. Chitnavis' complaint about financial restrictions in the way of the Ministers imposed by the Finance Department under an Executive Councillor.

President:—As regards the allocation between the reserved and transferred subjects so far as the Central Provinces is concerned there never was any dispute. Is that so?

Witness:—That is so, but there was financial stringency during three years, and there could be no struggle, because there was no money to spend.

President:—Do you consider the financial restrictions imposed by the Rules as unnecessary?

Witness:—There must be some expert Treasury control, but in order to develop financial responsibility in the Ministers and the Legislature the Finance Department ought not necessarily be in charge of an Executive Councillor.

President asked witness to specify his complaint against the Finance Department about reappropriation and pointed that they had all troubles for the Finance Departments (laughter), but expert Treasury control was recognised everywhere. Witness replied he wanted some relaxation.

President:—Supposing you were in charge of the Finance Department would you have generally acted different from what the Finance Department did? (laughter).

Witness:—Not generally.

Asked to give a specific instance he cited a case where he in pursuance of a policy of the Legislature had accepted prohibition as the goal and thereupon wanted to increase the duty and restrict the number of shops, but the Finance Department objected.

President:—But then the Governor can the Government of India over the transferred subjects. As for non-votable items witness urged that with certain safeguards the salaries of all services should be votable. The President was undistinctly heard remarking humourously "If you had been a Deputy Commissioner would you have liked your salary being made votable?" Witness laughed adding that certain protection should be given. In his statement witness admitted that dyarchy had given Britain training both to the Ministers and to the Council, but fel the difficulties could be removed only by a grant of full responsibility. Thereupon Sir Alexander Muddiman asked whether under the existing narrow electorate representatives of proper calibre able to protect the interests of all classes could be returned Witness replied that although non-cooperation robbed the old Council of the full representative character, the new Council contained the best men from the province. The President referred to the Act laying down that the Governor shall act on the advice of the Ministers unless he had reason for a contrary course. Witness wanted the Governor's powers to be curtailed.

(Message incomplete).

ANGLO-SOVIET AGREMENT.

(Continued from previous page.)

mised statement at the moment because modifications were necessary owing to the fact that Russians signed at the last moment. Mr. Ponsonby subsequently announcing an agreement stated that the commercial treaty and general treaty involved an unusual departure. The Commercial Treaty was to the effect that we took account of the Soviet's monopoly of foreign trade and granted to a limited number of the trade delegation diplomatic immunity for themselves and for the existing office of the trade delegation.—Reuter.

TERMS OF GENERAL TREATY.

Mr. Ponsonby said that debts claims occupied the chief place in the negotiations. We were faced with the Soviet decrees of repudiation of nationalisation, while we were determined that the legitimate rights of British citizens should be recognised. The General Treaty contained the Soviet admission of the liability to bond-holders and the assurance that Soviets would negotiate with bond-holders (loud opposition laughter.) Mr. Ponsonby believed that they were in the process of negotiating with a very considerable number.

The Commercial Treaty conferred on Britain the most-favoured-nation treatment in return for which Britain admitted Russia into the export credit scheme. Mr. Ponsonby, dealing with the General Treaty, stated that both sides would appoint members to the commission which would investigate property claims and deal with the question of compensation. When bond-holders were satisfied, when the British Government were satisfied with regard to the lump sum for miscellaneous claims and when there was the agreed settlement embodied in the subsequent treaty arising from these. Government would submit to Parliament the proposal guaranteeing a loan to Soviets, and in the meanwhile both Government debts and intervention claims would be put into cold storage. He hoped that the Treaty would be signed to-morrow.

WHAT SETTLEMENT WOULD ACHIEVE?

The question of the difinition of "Territorial Waters" must be left for an international settlement, but we secured the satisfactory fisheries agreement. Mr. Ponsonby paid a tribute to M. Rakowsky's intense wish to reach a settlement and declared that Government did not attempt to reach a settlement in figures but to establish a machinery with a view to reaching the necessary settlement. He declared the settlement, at the instance of the Government's international policy, would avoid acrimonious discussion of the petty points and see a settlement on broad lines, based on calculation and co-operation, and convince European peoples that Governments were at last using their power to establish peace and brotherhood.

DEBATE ADJOURNED.

In the House of Commons, the Russian debate has been adjourned till to-morrow on the pressure from Opposition Members who contended that the debate had showed that the House was opposed to the agreement which ought not to have been signed until the House had seen the text.—Reuter.

TREATY TO BE LAID ON COMMON'S TABLE.

CONFERENCE CONDUCTED "IN SPIRIT OF FRIENDLINESS."

LEAFIELD, Aug. 6.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Ponsonby, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that the negotiation between the British and the Soviet delegations had been continued within the last 24 hours and an agreement had been reached this afternoon. He said it had been a race against time, because he was very anxious that the settlement should be announced to the House of Commons before it rose. The Treaty would be laid on the table of the House. Mr. Ponsonby added that the Conference had been conducted throughout in a spirit of friendliness. It had been to a large extent by consultations between Mr. Rakovsky and himself that the outstanding features had gradually been dealt with. At the same time sub-committees had been working independently during these months with details which were necessary for framing various articles of the Treaty. Of all the problems wherewith Government had found itself confronted since they came into office he doubted whether there was one more difficult than the relations between Russia and Britain.—B.O.W.

LEAFIELD, Aug. 6.

To-day, has been a day of considerable activity in the Reparations Conference circles. After an early conversation between the Allied chiefs, a meeting took place as which two principal delegates of seven States were present. Dr. Marx and Herr Stresseman representing Germany. The German Chancellor briefly summarised the principal points in the memorandum which he and his colleagues had drafted during the night, containing observations upon the proposals made by the Conference, prior to their arrival. Copies of their memorandum were afterwards handed to the Allies, following which there was a discussion upon the procedure to be adopted by the Conference. In the afternoon there was a meeting between the representatives from the delegations, which had, as its purpose, the drafting out of questions which require technical examination by experts from those matters which can be better considered at the meeting of the chief delegates. No further plenary sitting has yet been arranged but the chief delegates met again late to-night, in the Prime Minister's room at the House of Commons.—B.O.W

THE SOUDAN

CLAIMS OF EGYPT

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

The House went into Committee of Supply, Mr. Young in the chair, and resumed discussion on a vote of £92,594 for the salaries and expenses of the Foreign Office.

Earl Winterton (C. Horsham) said the question of the Soudan was likely to require more attention from the House than had been the case in the immediate past. His desire was to make clear the attitude of the Unionist Party and to support what he believed to be the policy of the Government. The most important question was the cry from some quarters in Egypt of "Soudan for the Egyptians." This country had no quarrel with the Egyptian people, but in the swish and swirl of present-day events this country had not forgotten the events prior to the Mahdi's rising. The majority belonging to the Pasha class had aspirations which, if carried out, would hardly suit the convenience, comfort, or prosperity of the majority of the masses. "Soudan for Egyptians" was not the cry of most people in Egypt; too many of them had descended from fathers and grandfathers who had been carried off to die in the cruel sands of the Soudan.

As a boy he remembered going up the Nile in 1892, and hearing the frightful lamentations and wailing of women and children as their husbands, fathers, and brothers were taken away to become conscripts in the Army.

Soudan and Egypt were inhabitated by races mutually antipathetic. The working agreement between this country and Egypt for the governance of the Soudan, which had existed since 1898, had proved successful, but it was now beginning to fail, because the Egyptian Government was no longer a willing partner: there was active and open opposition in some official quarters in Cairo.

The Government should take up this attitude with the Government of Egypt:

"Either you must consent to work with us in the Soudan in the common task of developing its economic resources, and prepare its people for the constitutional development which must eventually be theirs, or you must leave us to do the work alone with adequate safeguard to the Nile waters which are the life-blood of Egypt."

Egypt could never be allowed to annex the Soudan in the sense of the term used by some otherwise responsible Egyptian politicians and statesmen. It would be contrary to every principle of self-determination of backward races; it would be giving control to a country having no ethnological relationship with the Soudan, and would be against the wishes of 99 per cent. of the people of that country. The Egyptians talked of the money sunk in the Soudan; but they failed to refer to the millions spent by Great Britain in reconquering the Soudan and developing it.

SOUDANESE EYES ON EGYPT.

In the Soudan the problem was rather like that of the North-West of India—a virile fighting force longing for the day when it could get into the prosperous valleys of Egypt, and kept back by the British private soldier. In the negotiations of the near future a British guarantee for the integrity of Egyptian water would be necessary. Part of the agitation in Egypt was due to the fear that sooner or later the British were going out of the Soudan.

Neither on moral nor on ethnological grounds had the Egyptian Government any claim to the annexation of the Soudan.

Zaghloul Pasha was a man of great ability, but it was time that he and his Government recognised the limits as well as the rights of nationality.

EGYPT'S INTEREST IN HER SUMMER WATER SUPPLY.

Sir Murdoch MacDonald (L. Inverness) said that the whole water prosperity of Egypt was built on the summer water supply. There were no works yet in the Soudan which would interfere with the summer water supply. Egypt, however, had right to know what was going to happen to that supply.

There were ways of looking at this problem which might relieve Egypt's mind to some extent. The Soudan was as big as what to-day was called Western Europe. At one time it had a population of 10 to 20 millions. That population dwindled to about 1½ million, but, owing to the beneficent government of a band of officials, it numbered now between 4 and 5 millions. There was no reason why that beneficent government should not go on and the Soudan have a great population again. In that case Egypt might ask what her relations were going to be with this vast new country.

He did not believe that any Egyptian was afraid that Englishmen would interfere with their water supply. They knew quite well that there was no danger of that. But Egypt could very rightly say that the day might come when, owing to some troubles like the recent war, Britain's hand might be released from the Soudan. What then would Egypt be faced with?

We were not likely to make in the Soudan the mistake which we made in India of trying to form the country into a great kingdom. It would be far preferable if, in reality, the Soudan were divided, as it was naturally divided, into a series of nationalities, each with its form of self-government. In the future all nations in the Soudan would be very glad to be attached to the British Empire.

Mr. Johnston (Soc, Stirling) urged that steps should be taken to secure that the water supply of Egypt was adequately protected. It was up to the House of Commons to ensure that every possible precaution was taken to ensure that the Soudanese were properly and generously dealt with under English rule.

OUR DUTY IN THE SOUDAN.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore (C. Stafford) said there was common agreement in the House that we must come to a fresh understanding with Egypt with regard to the Soudan, and that we were not prepared to hand over the administration of the Soudanese people to the Government of Cairo. (Hear, hear.) It was obvious that the independent Egyptian was not going to pay for any deficit in the local Soudanese Budget in the future. We must rid Egypt of her burden in the Soudan, but give her the necessary guarantee of a continuance of her water supply. We must also continue the policy started twenty-five years ago by Lord Kitchener and, as trustees develop the Soudanese on their own lines. There was nothing in the principle of mandate for British administration to which objection could be raised.

The objections to slavery and foreign labour must obtain to-day under British administration, and nowhere was there to be found a higher standard of British and native administration than in the Soudan. He was sure that the same work could not go on under the Government of Cairo.

He hoped that nothing would be said in the debate to render more difficult the task of effecting a friendly settlement. If that could be secured without reference to any outside authority, so much the better. It would be impossible, as well as morally wrong, to attempt to Egyptianise the Soudan. There had never been a finer tradition in the British Soudan Service than to build up these people, especially since the appalling times which the Soudan went through after the death of General Gordon and before Lord Kitchener went to Khartoum.

Nothing was to be gained by pretending to Zaghloul Pasha or the Egyptian Government that we could give way on certain vital matters. The Prime Minister should place all Britain's cards on the table fearlessly and openly, and make it clear, that it was not the desire of this country to use Egyptian troops to garrison the Soudan. (Hear, hear.) The efficiency of the Soudanese battalions and officers was steadily increasing.

DESIRE FOR PACT WITH EGYPT WITHOUT OUTSIDE INTERVENTION

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald—I do not think I can add very much to the debate. I only knew an hour or two previously that it was going to take place. I came here in order to discuss a totally different matter. I think it would be advisable if I keep my hands pretty free, so that Zaghloul may have no excuse for saying that the negotiations are merely nominal and are bound to fail. (Hear, hear.)

My position is that an agreement should be come to between the Governments of Egypt and Great Britain directly in contact with each other, and that no attempt should be made to bring in any outside authority—the League of Nations or otherwise.

It is much more in the nature of a domestic talk. We have been in partnership up to now. It is not a matter like a dispute, say, between Turkey and ourselves. It will conduce to good-will if the agreement is one not imposed on both sides by an outside authority. (Hear, hear.) Therefore I shall pursue that policy. I have just been informed that Zaghloul Pasha intends leaving Egypt this month.

COTTON SYNDICATE AND TAXATION.

With regard to the question as to why the sugar tax is so high, the explanation is that in the Soudan sugar is regarded as a luxury and is a monopoly of the Government, and the tax is not supposed to be oppressive on the people. As to whether the Cotton Syndicate pays proper taxation, it pays the usual British income tax of 4s. 6d. in the £, and the question is under consideration as to whether it ought not to pay the traders' tax, and I hope it will be settled very shortly.

Mr. Johnston (Soc, Stirling)—Then it pays nothing now?

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald—No. I hope this question will be settled very shortly.

With reference to the position of the natives, I am sure Mr. Johnston does not require me to refer to the report which has just been issued on this subject, and in that report he will find the very latest information we have at our disposal. I think all will agree with me that the report is an admirable one, and if we can develop the protection, the amenities, the fair play, and the justice done to the natives as indicated in that report we shall be doing a really excellent piece of work for the people who inhabit that area of the Soudan.

I can give a Government guarantee, and I am glad to find that I can give a House of Commons guarantee, that Great Britain is prepared to come to an agreement with Egypt on this subject, which she herself will accept as satisfactory, that that agreement will be carried out by a proper organisation, control, and so on, and that all the needs of Egypt will be adequately satisfied. (Cheers.)

The Egyptians may rest perfectly content that, as a result of the agreement which we are prepared to come to, the independence of the Soudan will not mean that Egypt is going to enjoy a single pint of water less than she would do if she had it herself and worked it in a proper way.

NEED FOR EARLY NEGOTIATIONS.

The position of the Soudan in relation to Egypt and ourselves was fundamentally changed by the recognition of the independence of Egypt. That is one of the points for negotiation. I know the great difficulties that Zaghloul Pasha has to face. He has a new Parliament, a heady Parliament—in other words, it is a Parliament wherein human nature is represented. The more objective and good-humoured we are in the negotiations the more successful we shall be.

But the matter must not be allowed to drift and drift and drift. While there must be plenty of time there should not be too much of it; and during the negotiations neither Egypt nor ourselves should do anything to disturb the *status quo* or the peace and order of the Soudan. As I am afraid that some action of that character—I hope much smaller than was represented in the Press—has taken place, we must see that the negotiations are open without delay, and that a settlement is reached as speedily as possible.

BRITISH RESPONSIBILITIES.

It must be clearly understood that Great Britain cannot throw off her responsibilities contracted to the Soudan and the Soudanese by withdrawing the handing over the responsibility to any other Government.

I say that in no agressive spirit and in no spirit of acquisition. Our burdens are heavy—only the occupants of the two front benches know how heavy they are. We must stand by the people of the Soudan We have a moral obligation to them.

The story of the past told by Lord Winterton is perfectly true. We must not assume that there is any idea of repeating that story in the minds of the Egyptians.

Earl Winterton—I entirely associate myself with that remark.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald—I was sure of that. We are going to fulfil our obligations because we believe that the future of the Soudan is to develop its economic resources and take its part in the great economic system of the world, a movement stimulated by the impetus of education like that provided by the Gordon College at Khartoum, which is beginning to stir up the pride and sentiment of the people.

We should be worse than cowards if we renounced our obligations. I sincerely hope that Zaghloul Pasha will come determined to arrive at a settlement in a reasonable and objectively-minded way, and that Great Britain and Egypt will remain friends for the benefit of each other, and for the benefit of other races around us. (Hear, hear.)

EGYPT'S DEBT TO ENGLAND.

Lieutenant-Colonel James (C. Bromley) hoped that in the negotiations it would not be forgotten that Egypt owed a gigantic debt to England for her present position and that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald would maintain a firm attitude in his dealings with Zaghloul Pasha.

Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy thought it would be most unfortunate if the League of Nations were ruled out as a tribunal in the event of no agreement being reached between Great Britain and Egypt. They should agree to a water control board being appointed, with a completely neutral Chairman, to be appointed by the League of Nations.

Sir C. Yate (C. Melton) strongly supported the claims of the Soudanese, and asserted that if Egypt refused a partnership, and the British left the country, there would not be a single Egyptian left in a short time, because the Soudanese would kill them. It was absolutely necessary for this country and Egypt to arrive at an agreement, because it would be hopeless to refer the matter to the League of Nations.

SUGGESTED ROYAL COMMISSION.

Sir J. Marriott (C/ Work) said Egypt had incurred considerable expense in the Soudan, and should therefore be both adequately and generously treated. A strong case existed for the appointment of a Royal Commission to deal with the financial and irrigation questions. It was in the highest interests of the Soudanese people, the Egyptian people, and peace of the world that it should be understood that we were not "on the run" in the Soudan. It should be known that our administration there was going to be continued indefinitely, primarily in the interests of the Soudanese themselves.

Mr. Scrymgeour (In, Dundee) was afraid that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had been unduly captivated by some of the sounding phrases of Mr. Lloyd George. Why not commit the problem to the League of Nations—The Soudan belonged to the Soudanese just as much as Scotland belonged to the Scotch.

Commander Bellairs (C. Maidstone) argued that there was no more reason to expect the question of the Soudan to be submitted to the League of Nations than to expect that the United States should submit to that body the problem of the Philippines.

On the initiative of Mr. Ponsonby (Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs) the motion was withdrawn.

ALIGARH DUTY SOCIETY.

DEPUTATION TO BOMBAY

Mr. P. A. Rashid writes:—

A deputation from the Duty Society will visit Bombay about the middle of this month for the purpose of collecting funds for the education of poor and deserving students of the Aligarh Muslim University.

The Duty Society was founded in 1890 by the present Vice-Chancellor of the Muslim University, the Hon. Sahibsada Aftab Ahmad Khan; and during the thirty-four years of its existence it has made higher education possible for thousands of students who would, otherwise, have remained outside the halls of knowledge for ever. It has spent about five lakhs of rupees so far, and trained hundreds of students for social service. Among those who have guided the affairs of the Society, the names of Sir Theodore Morison, Sir Thomas Arnold, and Dr. Zia Uddin Ahmad might be mentioned.

The Society is faced with a severe financial crisis, and several members of the University Staff and students are raising funds in different parts of the country to continue its existence. Considering the magnanimous support that the citizens of Bombay have given to the Society in the past, the deputation hopes that a collection of at least one lakh of rupees might be made without much difficulty.

LIFE OF MUSTAFA KEMAL PASHA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I will be highly obliged to you if you will kindly publish the following few lines in your esteemed paper.

I intend to write a biography of Mustafa Kemal Pasha in Marathi first. Will any of your readers kindly communicate to me any references, they might possess? Life-sketches in any language, newspaper reports, magazine articles, memories, diarie and legends will help me.

My address for the present is 563 Sadashiv Peth, Poona City. After the 25th of this month it will be 'Swadesh' Office, Bombay No. 2.—Yours, etc.,

R. S. NIMBKAR,
Editor, "Swadesh."

Poona City,
Aug. 5.

POLICE RAID AT DARJEELING.

MONKEYS EMPLOYED AS GUARDS

(Associated Press.)

DARJEELING, Aug. 6.

The Police raided the Coiners Den, arrested three Chinese and recovered implements and materials for counterfeiting coins and a large number of counterfeit four annas and two annas. Trained monkeys were employed to guard the approaches of the Den.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY'S VICE CHANCELLOR

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

The Hon. Sir William Ewart, Geaves, Judge of the High Court, has been apcointed Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University vice Mr. Bhupendranath Basu.

HINDU-MUSLIM RELATIONS.

NEGOTIATIONS AT DELHI.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Aug. 6.

Negotiations are proceeding between representatives of the Hindus and the Muslamans to effect a complete harmony and restore normal trade conditions. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has arrived here.

REFORMS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

MR. CHITNAVIS TO BE FIRST WITNESS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Aug. 6.

The Reforms Enquiry Committee held a prolonged meeting to-day and examined the various sections of the Government of India Act. The Committee begins the examination of witnesses from to-morrow. Mr. S. M. Chitnavis, Ex-Minister of the Central Provinces will be the first witness.

SPINNING IN SCHOOLS

RESOLUTION IN TRAVANCORE COUNCIL

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 6.

In the current session of the Travancore Legislative Council Government placed on the table proposals of the Director of Public Instruction on the resolution passed at the previous session of the Council. These proposals are that steps should be taken in the current year to train teachers for 20 schools with a view to teach spinning as a subject of vocational training in the vernacular schools and that spinning should be introduced in twenty schools from 1925. The Director favours the idea of making spinning a compulsory subject and proposes that a trial should be made for one period per week. A sum of Rs. 5000 has been provided in the budget for this purpose.

PT. RAMBHUJ DUTT'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Aug. 6.

The death anniversary of the late Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Chaudhari one of the prominent Congress leaders of the Punjab was celebrated to-day at the house of Shreemati Saraladevi Chaudharani. A large number of Congressmen including Mr. Bharucha of the All-India Khadi Board and Lala Duni Chand, Pandit Santanam and Doctor Satyapal were present. Prayers were offered in memory of the departed leader and *hawan* was performed according to the Vedic rites.

Orders have been passed by the Government of Madras sanctioning the proposal of the Director of Industries; that M. L.S. Pinto, Industrial Engineer, should be placed on deputation for a period of six months to carry out an intensive study of modern boring practice in Great Britain and United States of America. The cost of deputation is roughly estimated at Rs. 12,500.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY AND THE U. T. C.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the controversy that is at present going on as to whether University students should be conpelled to join the University Training Corps, may offer the suggestion of a *via media*?

There is much to be said for and against the proposition of Dr, Paranjpye; but do not want to go into the merits of the arguments. Personally, I believe that no man should be *compelled* to join what is really a *volunteer*, movement: There would otherwise be a contradiction in ideas! But the University and the Colleges would be perfectly within their rights in attaching a condition to the award of all their prizes, medals and scholarships:

That no male student, who has not joined the U. T. C. shall be awarded any prize, medal for scholarship in any College or in any University examination, (except the School Leaving Certificate Exam.)

Provided that (1) a candidate must have been a member of the U.T.C. for at least three years before he becomes entitled to any prize or medal or scholarship in any examination for a *degree*.

That a candidate who obtains, from a medical officer whom the officer commanding the U. T. C. may appoint on this behalf, a certificate of unfitness for military training on account of ill health may be exempted from the operation of this rule for a year. (Next year he will have to bring a fresh certificate if he still keeps in ill-health.)

(3) that a student who has joined any battalion of the Territorial or Auxiliary Forces, shall, on the production, from the officer Commanding that Battalion, of a certificate as to the fact of or duration of membership and training, be held to be in the same position for the purposes of this rule as if he had joined or continued in the U. T. C.

This rule shall come into operation with regard to all male students who have passed the School Leaving Certificate Exam of this University, (or the analogeous Exam. of any other University), in 1925, or the subsequent years, *and* have joined this University.

The words "in any college" in the main rule may be deleted if the college authorities do not like the University to interfere with the internal affairs of their colleges, e. g. in the matter of awarding *College* prizes and scholarships

I do not desire to encroach on your space, Mr. Editor by annexing my *reasoning* for the rule, the provisos, and the commencement clause; but should you, or anyone else through your esteemed paper, desire to know the same, I shall be too pleased to give it.—Yours, etc.,

K. J. KHAMBATA.

School of Economics
University of Bombay.

MADRAS CIVIL JURISDICTION.

NEW BILL OF AMENDMENT

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 6.

The bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to ordinary civil jurisdiction in the Presidency of Madras outside the Presidency town is published. The main object of the bill is to enable the appointment of more than one judge to the court of the subordinate judge or the district munsiff on the grounds of convenience and economy. Such an appointment would avoid the necessity of creating new courts when arrears in any court accumulate. The statutory law now in force in the Presidency namely the Civil Court Acts of 1873 contains no provisions to permit the appointment of more than one judge for a single court. Since the Madras Civil Courts Act was first placed on the statute book there have been six acts that amended it. It is, therefore, necessary to have consolidated the enactment deleting such provisions as have become unnecessary. The Bill will probably be introduced in the local legislature during the meeting commencing on August 18th.

The other salient features are the admission of a large number of state prisoners, a smaller number of escapes, award of only one corporal punishment which is a record, the decrease in the total expenditure and cost per head and marked decrease in the sick and mortality rates.

Many men and women with kidney complaint, do not know that their kidneys are diseased. This is serious, because the trouble is apt to be neglected until it reaches dangerous, and even incurable, stages.

Are you in doubt about yourself? Do you get a dull, burning pain in the back after slight exertion, or a sharp pain when straightening yourself or rising from a chair? Does every slight cold affect your kidneys, causing urinary disorders, chilly sensations and backache? Are you subject to rheumatic pains, neuralgia, headache, or dizzy spells? Do dropsical swellings come under your eyes, or affect your wrists and ankles? Does the heart act strangely?

Kidney trouble affects different people differently, but if you have any of these symptoms, do not risk another day's delay. Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to strengthen, tone and stimulate the kidneys and the bladder. No medicine has won more lasting successes than Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

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SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
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The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

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Foods fried in bazar ghee or crude oils are the frequent cause of indigestion. These oils smoke and burn at low cooking temperatures leaving the food only half cooked but heavy and indigestible with absorbed oil.

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AT TEETHING TIME
Your Baby Needs The Help
BABY'S OWN TABLETS GIVE

It is pitiful the sufferings so many children endure when their teeth are coming through. Now with Baby's Own Tablets ready at hand any parent is able to speedily alleviate these teething pains and thus bring peace and comfort to the tortured little one. Read this mother's evidence:—

"My baby was very ill when cutting his teeth and greatly troubled with tooth-rash, inflamed mouth and nervousness," writes Mrs. W. Pelhani, of McCreary, Manitoba. "He was unable to take food for two days owing to ulcerated mouth, but after giving him Baby's Own Tablets the sore mouth soon healed and his health improved in every way."

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SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACING EASON.

SUMMER MEETING 2ND DAY

HORSES LEFT-IN.

(1st Race Starts at 3-0 p.m).

KOREGAON PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000 third Rs. 500.

For Maiden Horses.

Bell's Line 8-12, Expectant 8-12, Ctesiphon 8-12, Toss Up 8-12, Viscount 8-12, Dugald Dalgetty 8-12, Troop Leader 8-12, Corysto 8-12, Precious Lass 8-6, Lantern 8-6, Cylvern 8-6, Lowborn 8-3.

MULLINGAR PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000 third Rs. 500. For Horses in the 3rd Division.

Nurse Bobs 8-5, White Dart 9-5, Tajma 8-10, Velocity 8-10, Britomart 8-10, Erinite 8-10 Kent Eaglet 8-7, Ulster Lad 8-7, Mimi 8-3 La Belle Frusquin 8-3, Scandalous 8-1, Motu Groprio 8-1, Precious Lass 7-11, Madelina 7-11 Pendant 7-11.

LINGFIELD PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 5,000, second Rs. 1,500 third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

The Count 9-7, Eudorette 9-1, Greenfinch 9-0, Bold Danby 8-12, Belle Voyageuse II 8-12, Miss Evans 8-11, Spatchcock 8-11, Canterbury Lamb 8-9, Harry Tate 8-8, Ganimed 8-7, On Leave 8-5, Red Cross Boy 8-4, Perambulator 8-0, Olivine 7-13, Rackle 7-10, Sarsaparilla 7-6, Summer's Joy 7-4, Musk Rat 7-2 Sauce 7-0.

SUNGUM PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 2,250 second Rs. 750, third Rs 350. A Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Commander 9-2, Sunnayet 8-12, Shahzada 8-9, Sahoo 8-4, Confederacy 8-3, Wadi 8-2, Faithful 8-1, Pride of Iraq 8-0 Khataf 7-13, Yadghar 7-13, Security 7-12 Guinea 7-10, Aerial Mail 7-9, Johur 7-8, Sheboob 7-7 Nadir Shah 7-4.

KOWEIT PLATE. Distance 7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Arab Ponies, 14 hands and under in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Trade Mark 9-2, Andolis 8-12, Hatchel 8-9, Arab Knight 8-9, Moyeed 8-5, Arthur 8-2 Forfot 8-0 Mahir 7-5.

NASRIYEH PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. For Arabs in the 3rd Division.

DIVISION I.

Abadan 9-8, Tarick 9-1, Taj 9-0, Toonah 9-0, Mashook 8-12, Rex 8-12, Ibshar 8-12, Mayiah 8-11, Bahar 8-8, Toofan 8-6, Midher Beg 8-6, Nimrod 8-6, Raisul 8-6, Kitab 8-6, Hyder Beg 8-6, Kenya 8-6, Dark Horse 8-6, Sandersen 8-4, Tamaran 8-4 Midas 8-4, Lebanon 8-2, Scandinava 8-2, Burra Slam 8-2, Sheriff-ul-Mulk 8-2, General 8-2, Egypt 8-2, Zaree 8-2, Dahes 7-12 Young Takreet 7-12, Sooroor 7-12.

NASRIYEH PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. For Arabs in the 3rd Division.

DIVISION II.

Knight Bachelor 9-1, Hazal 9-6, Azazubush 9-0, Cairo 9-0, Brindisi 9-0 Eshel 9-0, Sulike 9-0, Buyhuf 8-12, Carry On 8-12, Hahiar 8-10, Star 8-10, Squire 8-9, Brazee 8-8, Badran 8-8, Kasban 8-8, Malla 8-6, Salvador 8-6, Gladstone 8-6, Zuzeida 8-6, Hound 8-2, Villa 8-2, Mootrub 8-2, Ferozeshah 8-2, Solomon's Song 8-2, Adwan 8-2, Afsar Jung 8-2, Hazim 8-2, Raad 7-12, Angora 7-5, Vin 7-5.

NASRIYEH PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. For Arabs in the 3rd Division.

DIVISION III.

Shemal 9-12, Sinnan 9-10, Aerolectric 9-7, Kapurthala 9-4, Nicholas 9-0, Last Call 9-0, Carnival 8-12, Eed 8-12, Witness 8-10, Paleface 8-10, Zaidan 8-10, Officer 8-9, Mulook 8-8, Mooshir 8-8, Sweden 8-8, Sum Total 8-8, Vittal 8-6, Abadi 8-6, Swari 8-6, Reading 8-6 Surety 8-2 Aftab 8-2, Equity 8-2, Nazim Beg 8-2, Rami 8-2, Nazi 8-2, Cardiff 8-2, Zuggar 7-12, Yildiz 7-12, Pamper 7-5.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The following are the results of first-class cricket matches which began to-day.

Lancashire versus Northants at Manchester:—Northants have made 71 for 6. Rain interfered with the play.

Sussex versus Hampshire at Hastings:—Hampshire have made 356 for 4, Mead contributing 154 and Aird 113.

Leicestershire versus Yorkshire at Leicester:—Leicester made 114, Sharp scoring 51. Waddington took 7 for 43. Rain interfered with the play.

Gloucestershire versus Essex at Bristol:—Gloucester made 201, Dipper scoring 83. Hulkin took 8 for 71. Essex have made 1 for two.

Kent versus Notts at Canterbury:—Kent made 67, Mathews took 8 for 33 and Staples 2 for 27. Notts have made 233 for 9, Whysall scoring 104 not out.

Warwickshire versus Glamorgan at Birmingham:—Glamorgan have made 191 for 5, Riches scoring 78, Rain interfered with the play.

Worcestershire versus Derbyshire at Worcester:—Worcester have made 184 for 8. Faster scoring 57. Rain interfered the play.

Surrey met the South Africans at the Oval. The wicket was easy and 4,000 spectators witnessed the play. Surrey made 300. Sandham and Fender, scoring 51 and 58, respectively. Shepherd made 127 runs in 2 hours and 55 minutes and he hit 18 fours. Nourse took 3 for 27, and Blanckenberg 3 for 87. The South Africans have made 44 for 2.—Reuter.

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169, Hornby Road, FORT.

TICKET EXAMINERS' HIGH HANDEDNESS

IMPORTANT PLATFORM TICKET CASE

The following is the judgment delivered by Mr. Hiralal G. Anjaria, Special Deputy Political Agent for Railways in Kathiawar which was upheld by the Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor though he reduced the fine:

Shah Manilal Keshavlal of Rajkot C. S. ... . Complainant.

Vs.

(1) Sidi Naran, Travelling Ticket Examiner, Gondal Railway, and (2) Bhagwanji Dayaram, Ticket Collector, Rajkot Junction ... . Accused.

Charge—Section 342-384, I. P. C.

The facts of this case as disclosed from evidence are as under:—

The complainant who is a practising pleader in Rajkot C. S. had gone to Rajkot Jn. Station with his father, who was to go to Morvi on 26th April, 1924. He with his father had gone in a hired tonga. On alighting from the tonga he asked the tongavala to wait, as he would soon return after getting a ticket for his father. He went to buy a ticket and his father walked into the platform through the third class gate. The complainant went into the platform to hand over the ticket to his father and did so and soon returned to go out of the platform. He was detained by accused No. 1 who demanded ticket. He was told that the complainant had come from the Rajkot C. S. with his father, that the accused No. 1 had seen him passing, that he had not travelled and he had come from the Rajkot C. S. and he had come to the station to buy a ticket for his father and returned immediately after doing so and he had no platform ticket. The accused No. 1 detained him and asked him to pay double fare from Jetalsar Jn. to Rajkot. The complainant said that he had not travelled and no fare could be demanded. The accused No. 1 told him that the complainant could not go unless payment was made. Accused No. 2 was there and the complainant told him of the facts as above, but he too demanded fare and said that the complainant could not go without paying it. The complainant then gave his name and address, but he was not heeded and was detained. The complainant went to the Station Master and informed him of the facts. The Station Master asked the complainant to inform the accused in his name (Station Master's) that he might be allowed to go. He did so, but deemed No. 1 said that he could not go and the Station Master might come to him. The Station Master was informed accordingly, and the complainant was asked to go out by another gate. He did so when accused No. 2 Bhagwanji came up and called him back. He asked the complainant where he was going and he replied that he was going with the Station Master's permission. Accused No. 2 said he could not go without payment and asked him to go back to the station. He did so. The complainant then asked the accused to allow him to call his tongavalla to ascertain whether he had travelled, but he was not allowed to do so. He called aloud to the tongavalla and put him questions to assure the accused that he had come from Rajkot C. S., but the accused Sidi asked the tongavalla to go out and said that the complainant could not be allowed to go unless the fare was paid. He was not allowed to leave the station premises till payment was made. As the complainant was actually restrained from leaving the station and he was threatened to be detained in this way unless payment was made, he had to pay Rs. 1-12 and took a receipt. He filed the complaint for having been wrongfully confined by the accused and for extortion of Rs. 1-12 by the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty and relied on rule 22 of the Indian Railway's coaching tariff and denied that the complainant was detained, but he had voluntarily stayed in discussing the Railway's right to charge and the counsel tries to bring the case under Sections 113 and 132 of the Indian Railway Act. The points to be determined, were as follows:

1. Whether the complainant was wrongfully confined.

2. Whether the complainant was intentionally put in fear of any injury and dishonestly induced him to deliver the fare.

3. If so by whom.

My finding is in the affirmative on both he points 1-2 and that by accused Nos. 1 and 2 both. Reasons are as below. In order to ascertain whether the act of the accused in demanding double fare and not allowing the complainant to go unless it was paid, was justified under the rules or Railway Act or law.

The entry of the complainant on the platform was not unlawful. The complainant had merely to hand over the ticket to his father. In the absence of any rule or by law, entering without a ticket on a Railway platform is not unlawful (Dayabhai's Act, 1917, p. 352).

That the complainant was in Rajkot C.S. and had come to the Station from there is amply proved by his own evidence and the evidence of Mr. Chaturdas and Mr. Gulabai and Tongavalla Chaku and constable Lehargar. That he had not travelled is also thus proved and when the learned Counsel has rested his case on Rule 22 re. platform tickets it follows that he has waived his contention that the complainant was not in Rajkot and that he had travelled. Apart from this there is sufficient and convincing evidence to come to the conclusion that the complainant was in Rajkot C.S. and had come to the Rajkot Jn. in a tonga from Rajkot C. S. and that he had not travelled. His entry on platform without a platform ticket is not denied and it is shown above that it was not unlawful. Now the point is whether the complainant was liable to pay fare as he had no platform ticket. My decision is that he was not. Rule 22 says that "any person found on the platform without a ticket after departure of a train is liable to be charged in accordance with Sec. 113 of the Indian Railways Act." Now it is proved that the train had not left or departed when the accused had stopped the complainant and demanded ticket. It is proved that he had not travelled and Rule 22 does not and can not operate. Rule 23 would operate. If one is not a bona fide passenger or not having business connected with the Railway, he can be excluded or removed from the platform. There is no provision that such man could be charged. Vide Rule 42 of the Rules for the Guidance of the Public Railway officials Part II (printed at page 431 of Dayabhai's Railway Act 1917). The accused were thus not justified in demanding Railway fare from Jetalsar to Rajkot with penalty under Sec. 113 or Rule 22 of the Coaching Tariff as the complainant had not travelled and as there is no rule or law authorising Railway to charge from persons on platform without ticket before the departure of a train. The railway could exclude or remove. This is the only authority allowed by Rule 42. Charging double fare under Section 113 is clearly unjustified and illegal in such a case. Even after the departure of the train if it could be shown that the person had not trgvelled, no fare could be demanded as Sec. 113 Railway Act would apply them. The learned counsel for accused No. 1 says that the complainant had gone to the Station Master and the accused expected him back. As he did not come to them and he was going away by another gate he was taken as an absconder and so under Sec. 112 Railway Act any Railway servant could arrest. As the complainant had committed no offence mentioned in Sec. 132 Indian Rail. Act or he was not liable to be charged under Sec. 113 Railways Act, Sec. 132 did not apply. Again the accused never say that the complainant was arrested. The complainant says that he had given his name and address, but the accused won't heed. The statement of the Station Master Amoaram leaves no doubt to my mind that he had hidden some things and facts that he had allowed the complainant to go by another gate. Otherwise the complainant could not have gone. The complainant must have acquainted the Station Master as to who he was and I believe the complainant that he had given his name and address. Thus the facts that the complainant did not travel, that he had left the platform immediately after handing over ticket to his father, that the Railway had no right to charge fare under Rule 22 or Railway Act Sec. 113 and that it was yet demanded and he was not allowed to go unless it was paid constitute and offence of wrongful confinement. The complainant was not allowed to go and was restrained is proved from the facts that he was called back even after he had left. This is proved by the Station Master himself. Thus point No. I is proved and decided in affirmative.

EXTORTION.

The complainant was confined wrongfully and he was put in fear of continuing that confinement as long as money was not paid. He being brought back from outside the second class gate shows the continuance of the confinement and the fulfilment of continuing it. He had no course open but to pay and payment under such circumstances does amount to extortion. The askin~ of money was dishonest as it was causing wrongful loss to the complainant. Intention is clear as in spite of so much remonstrance from the complainant he was made to pay double fare. That there was a police constable near and he was not appealed to, does not affect the complainant's case. The complainant, a pleader and who could well rely on his strength to fight out his case without resort to the police did nothing illegal or extraordinary in not taking the help of the police. Law is clear and one can directly complain to a Magistrate in cognizable cases too. The injury was to the body, mind and reputation simultaneously and the complainant's fear can not be said to be mitigated by the presence of the police constable. I think the fear of injury was such as to unsettle his mind. It is argued that the payment have been made to avoid show of himself or to save himself from otheration and did not amount to extortion. If one pays involuntarily a dishonest demand and under fear, no matter for what purpose, i.e. save botheration or show, nevertheless it amounts to extortion. The Station Master had authority to allow a man to go if he was satisfied that he was not liable to pay fare as stated by him. He saw that the complainant was being brought by the accused. He knew that he had roof to show that he had not travelled and yet he did not interfere and allowed the accused to follow their will added to the fear of the complainant as he knew that the Station Master was a puppet and could not help him. The accused No. 2 too has said that nobody's interference would avail. Such is the high-handedness of accused No. 1 that even Station Master has to bow to his wishes. The offence of extortion is thus complete.

Thus I find that both the accused are guilty of having committed offences under Section 384 Indian Penal Code. By the bye I might state, that every Railway servant is bound to be civil and obliging (Rule 233 of Rules for guidance of Railway Servants p. 430 Dayabhai's Railway Act 1917.) The accused No. 1 not only cared to hear how far the complainant was right in saying that he had not travelled but was in Rajkot C. S. but he had not even accept his name and address which he could have easily done. He hands over the complainant to the accused No.2 and asks him to do according to Rule and threatens him that if the complainant was not charged money would be recovered from him, and he would be reported against. He does not go to the Station Master when he is called and had the audacity to call him to him (the accused.)

It is he who is the principal offender and who had threatened accused No. 2 into the commission of this offence along with him for fear of dismissal. Train-time bustle is known to all. Much work is to be done in a small time and if in this bustle gentlemen in the hurry of the moment fail to buy a platform ticket and they are treated like the complainant there would be no end to harassment and useless heart-burning. It can not be argued that T.T.E. and ticket collector are low paid servants and are not expected to know the rules in detail and can not use their discretion in the treatment to passengers and gentlemen. Rules could be enforced with courtesy and where this is not done, public have a just ground of grievance. In this particular case the action of the accused No. 1 was not only illegal but it was full of high-handedness, show of upstartness and authority and wanting even in a shadow of courtesy. I am inclined to treat the accused No. 2 leniently as he had to do what he did as the Station Master could do nothing against No. 1 and he was threatened with a report against him.

I order that accused No. 2 should pay fine of Rs. 5 under Sec. 342 I.P.C. and a like fine under Section 384 I.P.C., in all Rs. 10 (ten), in default he should undergo days' simple imprisonment for each non-payment. As the accused No. 1 is a young inexperienced man I would have treated him with a similarly light sentence but the counsel requests to pass an appealable sentence 1 order that the accused No. 1 do pay a fine of Rs. 51 for each of the offences i.e. 102 in all. In default of payment he should undergo one month's simple imprisonment for each default (Sec. 342, 384 I.P.C.)

CAUSE LIST.

(FRIDAY, August 8.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 48.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

3265-23—Molile P and G. Abdul Rehman Haji Ahmed and others v Gulabchand Vanaji, Manilal H and Co.

202-24—Jamsedji R and D. Govindji Bharmal v Chhedilal Navranglal.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

1057-24—Pandia and Co, Virchand Dolla and Co v Balkrishna Sukharam Patell.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

4052-23—N C Dalal, H C John v Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy and ors, Wadia G and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3987-23—Pandia and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v Charandas Chaturbhuj and ors, Little and Co, Dabholker and Co, Captain and V, Vachha and Co.

5060-23—Dubash and Co, Ramgopal and Co v Gudarmal Maharaj, Tyabji D and Co.

2734-23—Mulla and M. E Bassi and Co v Khoja Mithabhoy Nathoo and anr, Amin and D, Malvi M E and Co.

5356-21—Soonderdas and Co, Natvarlal Motilal v Chotalal Kasturchand and ors, N C Dalal and Co.

5159-21—Matubhai J and M, N H Moos v Usak Bhugas Umerji and anr, Muncher-shaw and N.

2064-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Mathavdas Gokuldas Pasta and another v Ramsan ali Salemahomed Mulla and M.

494-23—Crawford B and Co, The Banco National Ultramarino v Narandas Kison chand and another, M B Chothia.

2396-23—Craigie B and C, Lyon Lord and Co Ltd v J D Motta and Co, Shah and Co.

3536-23—Amarchand and M, S S Kothari and Co v Gulam Husein Essaji Tajbhoy, Dallas and Co.

761-23—Captain and V, Vijbai widow v Keshavji Mulji and others, Payne and Co.

Bhaishanker K and G, Amin and D Wadia G and Co.

2776-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co

2780-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

4075-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

4426-23—Mulla and M, Ghansham Sitaram and others, Maganlal Dipchand, Ramanlal and H

4683-23—Mulla and M, Talakchand Mumraj Beaho and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

473-24—Ramanlal and H, Mohanlal Chandulal and Co, vs The Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Co Ltd, Little and Co.

5217-23—N C Dalal and Co, Tribhowandas Bhimji and anr v Kuisumbai Salebhoy, Jehangir and S.

SHORT CAUSE.

3146-23—Captain and V, Purshotam Meghji and another v Charandas Chaturbhuj and others, Vachha and Co, Dabholker and J, Captain and V, Pandia and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2682-21—Dabholker and J, Wamanrao Anandrao Ajinkya vs Nanabhai Sadanand, Judah and S.

481-22—Vachha and Co, Laxman Mahadeo Pardeshi, vs Mahomedally Abdulali Belgaumwala Little and Co.

483-23—Malvi M R and Co., Bai Manibai, widow, vs Vishwambharnath Totaram, Mulla and M.

542-22—In Person—Hiralal Baldeodas, vs The Eastern Bank Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

536-22—Mulla and M, Rustomji Nusserwanji Engineer vs Dharamdas Nagardas

662-22—Dabholkar and J, Krishnaji Suvaji and Co, vs Parmanand Soorsing Dikshit M and Co.

591-22—Wadia G and Co, The Eastern Bank Ltd, vs Gopalji Chapsi and Co, N C Dalal and Co.

63-22—Little and Co, R Head and Co Ltd, vs P J Mehta and Co, Jamsedji R and D. Merwanji K and Co.

564-22—Jehangir and S, Mahadeo Atmaram Joshi, vs Krishnaji Anant Joshi, Little and Co.

568-22—N C Dalal and Co, Manilal Khubchand, vs Ratanchand Jugjiwan, Pandia and Co.

616-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Vallabhdas Kanchoddas, vs Chhotalal Maganlal Kothari, Mulla and M.

76-22—Madhavji and Co, Chunilal Gambhir and Co, and another, vs Jivalal Ujamey, N C Dalal and Co.

338-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jugannath Sitaram, vs Ladhuram Goculdas, Tyabji D and Co.

S.C.Ct.387 4493-22—In Person, Abdulla Kaloo, vs Darabshaw Bomanji Dubash, Wadia G and Co.

2332-21—Madhavji and Co, Fatehchand Reva and anr v Bulakhidas Chuwandas and ors, Amin and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2744-22—Captain and V, Hirji Punja v The Khandesh Shri Krishna Trading Co Ltd, Matubhai J and M.

SHORT CAUSES.

1344-24—Wadia G and Co., E.D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., vs. Manilal Shamji and Co.

1885-24—Amarchand and M, The Crescent Automobile Co Ltd v Ismail H Moosa Ltd, Payne and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3138-21—M.B. Maniar and Co., Jaigopal Premagar, vs. Premji Mulji and others, Edgelow G W and Co.

3148-21—Do. Do, vs. Thakersidas Nandlal Wadia G and Co.

3812-21—Dubash and Co, Motilal Narandas v Bhikhanchand Tejmal, Madhowji and Co.

1486-22—Amarchand and M, Fulchand Manekchand v Thansukhlal Saranagi, Edgelow G W and Co.

4871-23—Mulji Th and Co, Manekbai, vs Trioumdas Khimji and others, Motichand and D, Dallas and Co.

753-22—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Harnandrai Bejnath, Madhowji and Co.

731-22—Motichand and D, Ramanlal Tricumlal, J N Singi and Co Ltd, Madhowji and Co.

735-22—Manubhai and Co, Ghella Nensy, Mahatur Lila, Thakoredas and D.

788-22—Ferreira and V, Motilal Bhagwandas, Maganlal Moreshwar, Jamsedji B and D.

791-22—In Person, Gokaldas Devji, Mohanlal Harjiwan, Ferreira and V.

792-22—Merwanji K and Co, Fidaali Gulamali Ebrahim Mulla Abdul Tyed and Bros, Motichand D.

807-22—Parelkar and Co, Pranjiwandas Gordhandas, Sha Vakatchand Dayabhai, Amin and D.

808-22—Chitnis K and M Monji Liladhar, Jadhavji Thakersey and another, Payne and Co.

809-22—J P Wallace and Co, India International Co, Esmail Haji Cassum and Sons, Wadia G and Co.

846-22—Payne and Co., Rahimtulla Haji Mahomed Mowji, vs. Allibhoy Chagla and Co., Smetham B and L.

848-22—Ardeshir H. D. and Co., The Central India Spg. and Manfg. Co. Ltd., vs. The Emperor Edward Spng. and Manfg. Co. Ltd., Wadia G and Co.

849-22—Manubhai and Co., Hassanally Bagsobhai, vs. The Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Amarchand and M.

889-22—Unwalla P and P, Punjabi Nagindas Huriram, vs. R. Trivedi and Co., Tyabji D and Co.

906-22—Ardeshir H D and Co., Tarapore-wala and Bharucha, vs. Gulam Hussein Essaji Tajibhoy, Dallas and Co.

920-22—Crawford B and Co., Meer Abdoli Menashy Meyer Shushona, vs. Solomon Ahoodi Menashi Meyer Shushona and others, Little and Co.

934-22—Ardeshir H D and Co., Jaya Kumari widow vs. Ranchhoddas Dharamdas Bhansali and another, Wadia G and Co.

935-22—Pandia and Co., Nazirudin Amirbeg, vs. Ahmed Abdul Satar, Mulla and M.

99-24—Ferreira and V, Revaram Ajaram v Bhageth Baleeth and anr, Rustomji and G.

5185-23—Little and Co, A J Von Wolfing and anr v D H Jeswandas and Co, Madhowji and Co.

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"HOLDING WITH THE SWORD."

"D. H." ON BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

"The Daily Herald" writes:—

No orator capable of holding the attention of multitudes bothers about facts. Multitudes do not ask for accuracy in orations. They can get it, if they want it, in publications like "Whitaker's Almanack." When they go out to hear oratory, they want their interest to be aroused, their imagination to be stimulated, their feelings to be stirred. Large, swinging statements make the right appeal to them. Whether such statements are correct or not they do not know—and probably do not care.

Mr. Lloyd George has been the most entertaining speaker of our time, because he excels in bringing before his hearers' minds loose, highly-coloured, attractive sketches rather than carefully verified diagrams. That he still has the knack of impressing an audience favourably inclined he showed this week by his speech on the Empire. A large number of prominent people were invited to meet newspapermen and women from the Dominions, and Mr. Lloyd George was put up to spell-bind them.

The spell he used was one which seldom fails—with that sort of audience. He dwelt upon the advantages of emigration—for other people. He begged his hearers to "look at the bare facts of Empire," and then offered them a travesty of the facts which would be a great joke, if it were not a great crime.

Canada, he said could support 600 millions of people; Australia might find room for 250 millions, and so on. What he did not say was that the Australians refuse to find room for many more than they have in their country now—and who has a right to blame them? What he left out of the sketch was the unwillingness of the people of Canada to take in town-dwellers, the only class in the country who are likely to emigrate in large numbers.

All this talk of using the Dominions for the "surplus population" of Britain overlooks the fact that the Dominions will not allow themselves to be so used. It is part of the insincerity which makes almost all talk about the Empire nauseating.

The irony of chance has in the very week of this paean of Empire brought to light the first official announcements of the massacre at Amritsar, when over 200 Indians were shot down for attending a political meeting which had been forbidden. Nothing more brutally unconcerned than these telegrams could be invested by the most hostile critic of British Rule in India.

There was no pretence that the attitude of the crowd at the meeting was threatening or even hostile. The officer to command thought if he hesitated in fire on these unarmed people they "might" attack his armed force. He did not hesitate, "immediately opened fire and dispersed the crowd, I estimate" he added, "that between 200 to 300 were killed."

Just that. Not a word of regret, not a sign of sympathy. The effect produced on one by this officer's statement is one of incredulity. Could any man be so savage and so self-satisfied? "The record is there."

And so dangerously obtuse is the spirit in which India is ruled, this record is brought forward by O'Dwyer, formerly Governor of the Punjab, by way of proving that what was done had to be done and that nobody ought to be blamed!

Until this spirit is exorcised, until we have stamped out the idea that keeping up the Empire necessitates shooting down hundreds of men and women and bombing villages and "holding with the sword what we got by the sword," repugnance and shame will attach to the very sound of the word—in spite of all the spellbinding of Mr. Lloyd George.

The death occurred on Sunday of Mr. V. Venkatramana Iyer B.A., B.L. Assistant Secretary, Finance Department of Government of India at his residence in Triplicane, Madras.

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"THE WAY TO LOSE INDIA."

A STRAIGHT QUESTION TO SIR MICHAEL.

The "Daily News," London, writes in one of its editorials, as under, under the heading "The Way to Lose India:—There is presumably no means of stopping Sir Michael O'Dwyer from continuing his campaign for the rehabilitation of General Dyer if he wishes to do so. But why does he not address himself to the right quarter? The opinion which matters in regard to the Amritstr massacre is not British, but Indian opinion. If Sir Michael O'Dwyer can persuade Indian opinion that it is mistaken in considering the firing on the crowd at Amritsar and the events that followed as one of the foulest examples of brutal Prussianism in the history of the world, he will do an inestimable service to the British Commonwealth, whose repute is at present disastrously damaged, in the opinion even of Indians otherwise well disposed to this country, by the mere memory of these incidents. All that he is at present trying to do is apparently to induce the British Government and people to approve and identify themselves with the methods of government exemplified at Amritsar. The reaction on Indian opinion of any such open admission that our rule in India is based solely on force is not open to doubt. Does Sir Michael O'Dwyer desire this reaction, and why?

MADRAS JAIL ADMINISTRATION

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 6.

The Jail Administration Report for 1923 has been issued. In the course of the order passed in the report it is observed that the gratifying feature is the decline in the number of youthful offenders admitted to the jails during the year. The salient features of the year in the administration of the jail as stated in the report is a fall in the total prison population in spite of a larger number of convicts admitted to the jails.

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STONE OF DESTINY,

AMUSING SPEECHES IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on July 15th Mr. Kirkwood (Dumbarton Burghs, Lab.) asked for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the removal of the Scottish Stone of Destiny from Westminster Abbey to Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh. He said that according to tradition this was the stone that Jacob had for a pillow at Bethel, when he was flying before his brother Esau, as the result of his having stolen Esau's birthright. It was taken by Jacob's family (laughter) into Egypt, or, according to the Bible at that time, into the land of Goshen, and it was in the possession of the Kings of Egypt for a considerable time. It was taken from Egypt to Ireland (laughter); it was on Tart's Hill 700 years B.C. That was according to tradition; he did not know whether it was true or not. What he did know was that the stone was Scottish sandstone. (Laughter.) It lay at Scone for about 500 years, until there was a quarrel betwixt Bruce and Baliol, and Edward I., called "the Hammer of Scotland," was brought in to arbitrate betwixt the two. Edward went to Scotland as arbiter and called in all the evidence. Searched all the archives of Scotland, and took all these with him to England along with the stone according to Professor Innes's "Ancient Inhabitants of Scotland," which it would do a number of members a good deal of good to read. (Laughter.)

He asked members who claimed to be Englishmen who put honour first, to weigh well his statement—which was not his (laughter), but taken from Professor Tytler's works on the history of Scotland (and this was why Scotsmen were so anxious to get the stone back to Scotland)—that Edward I. considered that when he took the stone to Westminster he had taken Scottish independence with him. The stone was a symbol of Scottish nationhood. It was a venerable relic and Scotland had tried time and again to get that venerable stone returned to Scottish soil. Edward thought in 1296 that he had completely conquered Scotland, that he had hammered the nationhood out of that country, which he never did (laughter and cheers), because he (Mr. Kirkwood) stood there to-day representing an unconquered race. (Laughter and cheers.) When a year had elapsed the great Scottish national hero Wallace arrived on the scene (laughter), and practically chased the English out of the land.

After the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314, when Robert Bruce completely defeated the English, they sued for peace. By the Tretty of Northampton in 1328—and this was where their honour would come in—the stone and other relics should have been restored to Scotland. The reason given for the stone's not being returned was that the sentiment of London was against it. His friends and he were accused of being materitlist. (Cries of "No.") The charge was false. (Laughter.) Whilst they sought bread and shelter for their people they also demanded roses. They cherished the great spiritual, historical, and sentimental bonds that bound the race together, for the mere material things of life were alone but as bread that turned to dust and ashes in the mouth. Those were the materialists who jeered and sneered at the demand of a nation for the ownership and custody of the symbol of its nationhood. (Cheers.)

PAGAN ACCOUNT OF ORIGIN.

Lord Apsley (Southampton, U.) said that the mover of the Bill was following the ecclesiastical and monastic tradition which stated that the stone was brought to Scone by Kenneth McAlpin—(Mr. Pringle.—"No relation of the contractor")—and that it had been presented to him by a legate of the Pope in reward for his having converted Scotland to Christitnity. (Laughter.) It was dangerous, from the hon. member's point of view, to follow that theory too closely, for surely the stone ought, in that case, if it was Jacob's stone, to be returned to the Jews. As regards the interesting point which he raised that the stone was Scots red sandstone, he might say that he had had to sleep many uncomfortable nights on the Hill of Bethel, and it was there also red sandstone. (Laughter.) Fortunately for the hon. member and his point of view there were other traditions, and most of the more credible chronicles of the Middle Ages stated clearly that the stone was brought to Scotland by Fergus the son of Eric, who came over from Ireland with the Dalriads and founded the kingdom of Albania, which was afterwards called "Scotia," or Scotland, and that he brought the stone with him.

Both in Scotland and Ireland local traditions stated that the stone was in the possession of the Scots long before their conversion to Christianity, and a pagan account of the origin of the stone was that the god, Odin, being vexed with another deity who had been making eyes at his wife, threw the stone at his head (laughter), but fortunately for him it missed him and it fell among the Scots (laughter) who reverenced it ever after as a symbol of what might possibly happen to a mere mortal who might be guilty of a similar offence. (Laughter.) Perhaps that was the reason why they used always to crown their Kings on it. (Laughter.) By a curious similarity, a Greek myth substituted Zeus for Odin. He only mentioned that in case it interested those who followed the legend that the Scots came with a colony under the son of Pyrrhus from the northern parts of Greece, which was now modern Albania. (Laughter.) He believed there was red sandstone in Albania too. (Laughter.) Perhaps a committee of experts might inquire into the geological origin of the stone and find really valuable evidence as to the origin of the race.

Coming to more modern history, Mr. Kirkwood had rightly stated that Edward the First took the stone from Scotland. But only Whig historians, who disregarded facts, would believe that Edward invaded Scotland merely for the fun of it and in order to become King of that country. Edward was compelled to undertake that expedition owing to the treaty concluded two years before by Baliol with France. This had borne fruit in several devastating raids made by the Scots on England. (Laughter.) At that time there was no Reparation Commission and there was no League of Nations. There was only the Pope to appeal to, and when there was a really contentious matter his verdict was almost universally disregarded on both sides. (Laughter.) In view of that Edward took the stone as the only tangible security for the reparations which he claimed. (Laughter.) He proved wise in his generation, since, at a later date, when James V. was released on promise of ransom by the Scots, the Scots, never paid the ransom then, and had never paid it since. (Laughter.) That was the reason why the stone had not yet been returned.

Finally, he opposed the Bill for reasons which might perhaps be regarded as superstitious. He had much Scots blood in his veins. In connexion with this stone there was an old Latin couplet of which nobody knew the origin:—

Ni fallat fatum Scoti quocunque locatum
Invenient lapidem regnare tenentur ibidem

That had been construed as follows:—

"Unless the fates tre faithless found and
vision merely dream,
Where 'er this stone be on the ground
the Scots shall reign supreme."

(Laughter.) He would hate to deprive this country and the Empire of the valuable services of the Scottish Minister and Scottish heads of Government Departments and, if for that reason alone, he would oppose the Bill. (Cheers and laughter.)

Leave to bring in the Bill was given by 201 votes against 171—majority, 30. Loud cheers and laughter greeted the announcement of the figures by Mr. Kirkwood, as teller, and the demonstration was renewed as the hon. gentleman walked from the Bar to the table bringing in the Bill.

BRITISH NATIONAL CREDIT.

MR. SNOWDEN'S ASSURANCE.

The Lord Mayor (Sir Louis Newton) gave the annual Mansion House dinner in honour of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Governor and Directors of the Bank of England, and the bankers and merchants of the City of London in mail week, when Mr. Snowden made some interesting observations on national credit.

So long as he was responsible for the control of the national purse, he said, they might rest in confidence that the national purse was in the hands of a Chancellor who most highly appreciated the importance of national credit.

In proposing "Prosperity to the Public Purse and the health of the Chancellor of the Exchequer," the Lord Mayor said that there were various causes that operated against a return to prosperous and flourishing trade. The violent fluctuations in the foreign exchanges continued to exert a baneful influence on international trade. A nation could not live unto itself. The commercial and industrial life of nations formed one vast structure, every single part of which depended upon the others for support. They all hoped that the exertions of the Government in trying to bring about a better understanding between the Allies might be crowned with success, and that in the Report of the Dawes Committee a basis might exist on which peace and harmony might be established. It was appropriate to remember that some of the leading financiers of this City took part in the important work of that Committee. (Cheers.)

They gladly recognised that the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, like his predecessor, had done his best to reduce, in one form or another, the burden of taxation—a burden which was still heavy, and which played no unimportant part in the creation of unemployment and of retarding the recuperation of trade. Heavy taxation must tend in the direction of killing demand, and without demand they could not stimulate production, but with the Englishman "Honesty is the best policy," and so at great sacrifice they were meeting their war obligations and shouldering the burden. (Cheers.) It would seem that nothing but rigid economy can counteract the adverse influences. (Hear, hear.)

The credit of this country stood high, and that must be their reward for the sacrifices they were making. The financial integrity of this country was an absolute necessity if they were to maintain their position as the financial centre of the world. Their recovery might be slow, but it would be sure. (Cheers.) The return to a gold standard would come but it must be in the natural order of things. No juggling in finance could re-establish their pre-war position, and any interference with the inexorable laws of "supply and demand" invariably brought disaster instead of success.

THE CHANCELLOR.

Mr. Snowden said that the fact of the existence of the Public Purse had hitherto been kept from his knowledge. (Laughter.) He had never seen it. (Laughter.) He was supposed to be responsible for hundreds of millions of revenue and hundreds of millions of expenditure, but he confided to them that he had never seen a single penny. (Laughter.) The City of London was always ready freely to give advice to the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but it was not alone. (Laughter.) It did more than give advice; it did a great deal to maintain the prosperity of the Public Purse. No one took great enjoyment in paying taxes, but they were a regrettable necessity, and the most pleasant duty that could fall upon a Chancellor of the Exchequer was to be able to afford some relief in the burden of taxation.

He could hardly hope that the items selected for favour in his first Budget would be received with universal approval in that company; but he asked those who were anxious to see a reduction in the super-tax to live in hope and give him their support until their hopes could be met. (Laughter).

Every Chancellor of the Exchequer was an economist, but he had to fight every Government Department and was beset by difficulties. He asked them, as men influential in financial and political matters to give him their assistance. Members of Parliament were constantly clamouring for increased expenditure, and it was only when the bill came in and they had to pay for their extravagances that they heard the demand for national economy. He said very firmly that they could not have reduced taxation unless they had a reduction of national expenditure.

There were many items on which the national expenditure could not be reduced; to attempt to do so would be a penny-wise-and-pound-foolish policy. He would never be an advocate of reducing national expenditure on production of a remunerative character; but would always be a sworn enemy of useless and wasteful expenditure. (Cheers.)

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Unemployment was still with them in a very serious and distressing form, and it was very refreshing to hear the Lord Mayor say that they were convinced that the Government were doing all that was possible to alleviate the severity of this problem. They did not always get recognition of their efforts so generously expressed, there were some people who seemed to think that by a wave of the magician's wand they could restore commercial prosperity and abolish unemployment. They could not do that. The causes of unemployment were deep; they were many, and the alleviation of unemployment would have to be secured, not by one method only, but by applying a great many specifics at the same time. He was convinced that the reduction or the abolition of unremunerative expenditure would do much to stimulate trade and to lessen the volume of unemployment. The Government realised that, and their efforts were directed in that direction.

The state of foreign exchanges was a symptom of other facts, and he did not think that by any deliberate act they could do much to restore foreign exchanges. If they took the world back again into a state of peace; if they could restore international confidence, if they could turn to more fruitful channels the enormous waste that was incurred at the present time in the maintenance of worse than useless armaments, foreign exchanges would soon cease to trouble them.

A CHANCELLOR'S FIRST DUTY.

He assured them that there had never been a Chancellor of the Exchequer in office who appreciated more highly and felt more profoundly than he did, that the first duty of a Chancellor of the Exchequer was to do nothing which would in the slightest degree result in the loss of confidence in national credit.

This was not a matter that affected financial people only or banks only, because banks were only prosperous by the trade and commerce of the country, and the maintenance of national credit was a matter of the most vital importance to every working man and woman who knew nothing about credit or financial operations.

He wanted to assure them that so long as the Government continued in office and he was responsible for the control of the national purse, they might rest in confidence that the national purse was in the hands of a Chancellor of the Exchequer who most highly appreciated the importance of national credit.

He was hopeful that the Conference in the next few days would result in the settling down of Europe not merely to repair the devastation of the war, but to increase the pre-war prosperity of the world; but if that Conference was to be a success it could only be by bringing the right spirit into its deliberations. All the nations of the world were one, and no nation could live alone. The suffering of one nation meant the suffering of another.

He had no sympathy with the idea that the prosperity of a nation which was in competition with world trade was going to be detrimental to the world generally. We were paying our debts, while other nations were not. If by an act of generosity some of our debtors paid some part of their indebtedness it would make it more possible for him to satisfy their desire for a further reduction in taxation. (Cheers and laughter.)

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